# Hawaiian Gazette.

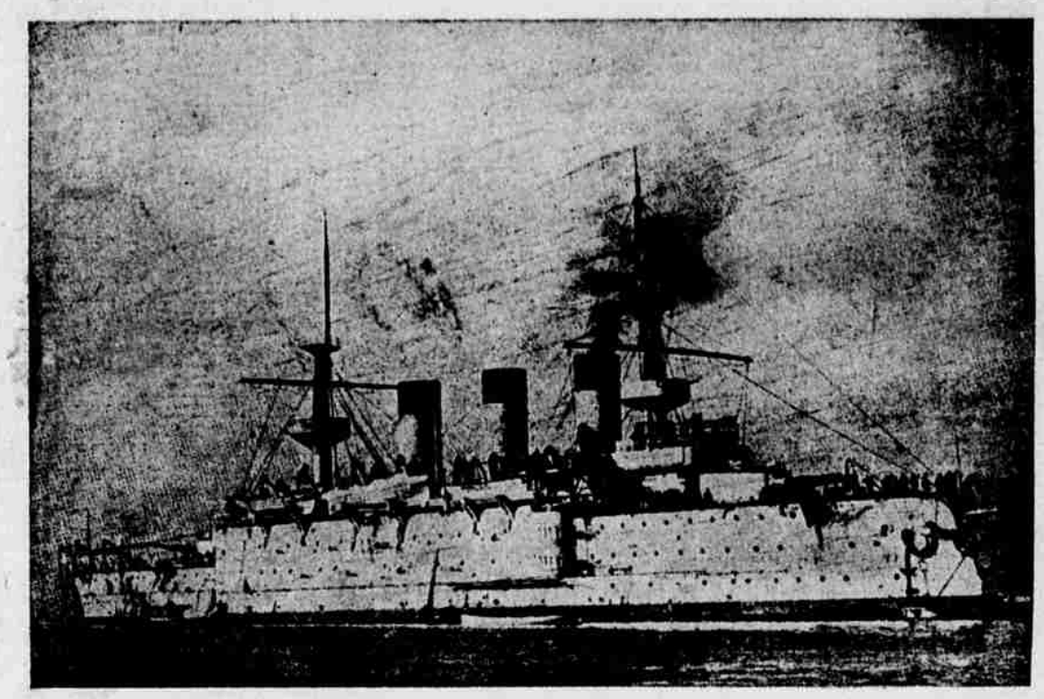
VOL. XXXIX, NO. 52. HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE No. 2602.


# RUSSIAN BATTLESHIPS PERESVIET SUNK AND SEVASTOPOL HURT OFF PORT ARTHUR

## Result of Another Fight of the Big Fleets--Togo Also Damages Czar's Cruiser Diana.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

TOKIO, June 25.--Admiral Togo reports a battle at Port Arthur in which the Russian battleship Peresviet was sunk, and the battleship Sevastopol and the cruiser Diana damaged. The Japanese fleet came out of the action practically unharmed.



BATTLESHIP PERESVIET.

The Peresviet was one of a group of three Russian battleships which are very heavy and ugly-looking, but which, none the less, have great fighting capacity, though they perhaps hardly rank in the very first class. Their displacement is 12,674 tons, and their continuous sea speed is about 16 knots. The Peresviet had a continuous belt of Harveyised nickel steel made in Russia, which extended nearly the whole length of the ship, and she carried four 10-inch guns, mounted in pairs in two turrets, and eleven 6-inch quick-firers, as well as smaller guns.

The Peresviet carried a crew of 732 men. The cable does not mention what became of them when the vessel sunk.

# RUSSIAN LAND FORCES REPULSED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, June 25.—Four thousand Russians attacked Aiyangpieman and were repulsed. The Japanese suffered slight loss.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 25.—The Japanese vanguard has occupied a line four miles north of Senuchen, extending to the seashore and the mountains. They are building fortifications near Kapai pass. Skirmishes are going on constantly.

MUKDEN, June 25.—The Japanese have occupied Kaichou. A decisive battle will take place soon between the united armies of Kuroki and Oku and the Russians under Kuropatkin.

POSOTUFU, June 25.—A Russian ferryboat has been sunk here. Sixty bodies have been recovered and 160 are missing.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 27.—It is reported that the Russians have been defeated in a serious battle at Tatchekiao.

Maps do not show the position of the town of Tatchekiao, under that name, but the Army and Navy Journal war map, a recognized authority, shows a town called Ta-shi-Kiau, which may be the same place, to be located within a few miles of Newchwang, on the railway between Port Arthur and Liaoyang. If this is the place the advance guards of General Kuroki's army, advancing from the Yalu River, have penetrated far into the interior of Manchuria.

In a war map issued on June 11, containing corrected information concerning the seat of war, the Japan Gazette says: "To-shih-chiao:—Near Newchwang and junction of the railways from Tientsin and Port Arthur. Russia has built large barracks there."

The capture of this important strategic point would be a victory of great importance to the Japanese.

LIAOYANG, June 27.—General Oku's army is withdrawing. The original intention of General Oku to join his army with that of General Kuroki has apparently been abandoned. There are reports of indecisive skirmishes taking place constantly.

TOKIO, June 27.—The refusal of the Russians to furnish information regarding Japanese prisoners is producing resentment in Japan.

SEOUL, June 27.—Cossacks have burned houses and committed other outrages in Northeastern Korea.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—The latest advices from the front confirm the imminence of a great battle. Three armies aggregating 300,000 men are in close touch.

### OYAMA SOON TO LEAVE.

TOKIO, June 28.—Field Marshal Oyama will leave here for Manchuria on July 6.

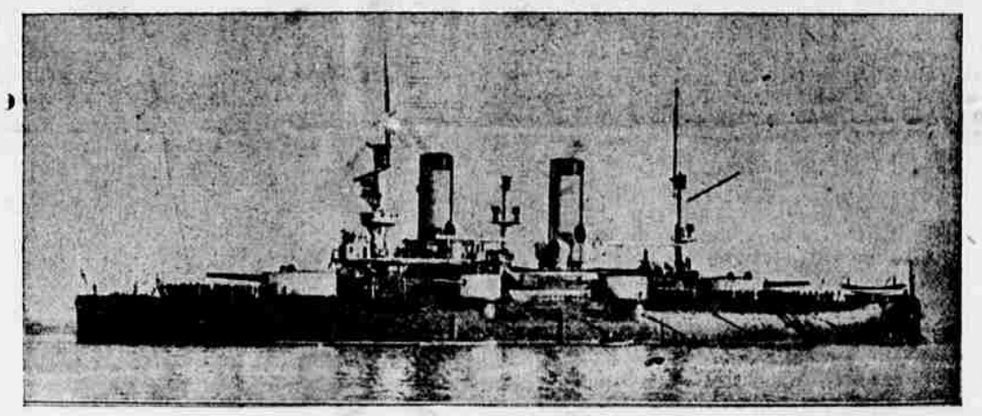
### THE SKIRMISHERS AT WORK.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—There have been many skirmishing engagements between outposts with losses on both sides. The Russians lost eighty-one in one fight.

### AFTERNOON REPORT.

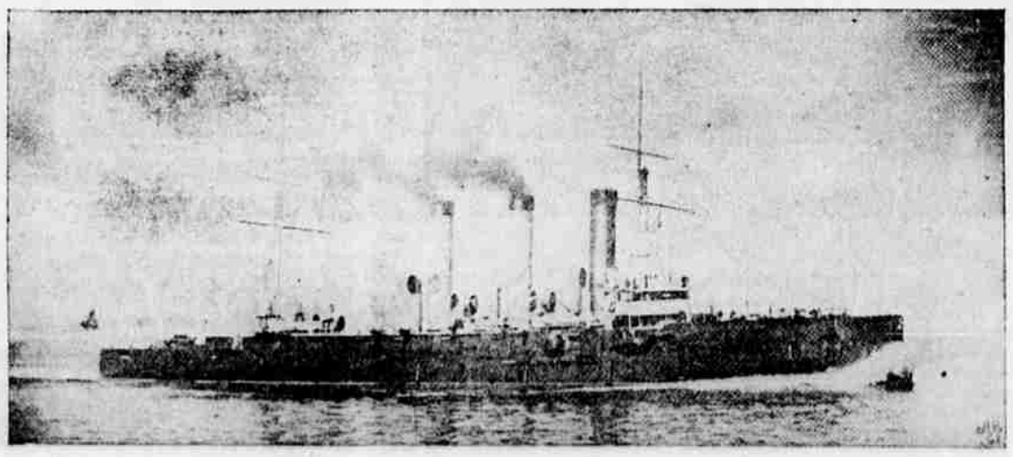
TOKIO, June 27.—Admiral Togo has confirmed the report of the Japanese naval victory at Port Arthur.

CHEFOO, June 27.—It is reported that one Japanese torpedo boat was sunk and two were damaged in the last engagement at Port Arthur.



BATTLESHIP SEVASTOPOL.

This vessel is a sister ship to the Petropavlovsk which was destroyed by a Japanese mine off Port Arthur some weeks ago. The Sevastopol was damaged in the first Japanese naval attack upon Port Arthur but was repaired by the Russians.



RUSSIAN PROTECTED CRUISER DIANA.

The Diana is a vessel of 6630 tons and is a sister ship of the Pallada and Aurora. The Pallada was one of the number damaged in the first Japanese attack upon Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 27.—The Japanese have evacuated Senuchen. It is thought here that this move is an attempt to entice General Kuropatkin southward.

TACHEKIAO, June 27.—The Russian forces are assuming the offensive against General Oku's army. It is reported that General Kuroki is moving on Haicheng.

BELFAST, June 27.—The owners of the British steamer Allanton, which was captured by the Vladivostok squadron, have received word that she has been condemned as a prize of war. They have appealed from the decision of the war court, asking the authorities to take up the matter with the Russian Government.

# WORKMEN LOSE THEIR JOBS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—The Baldwin locomotive works are discharging ten thousand workmen. The railway business is declining.

# WM. E. BECKWITH HAS PASSED AWAY



THE LATE WM. E. BECKWITH.

William E. Beckwith of Maui died on Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. at the Puunene Hospital, Maui, tuberculosis being the cause. News of the death was received here yesterday by wireless telegraph. Mr. Beckwith was well known both on Maui and Oahu being related to many of the old-time families of the islands. He leaves a widow, who was formerly Mary E. Rice, a niece of Mrs. J. M. Whitney. He was the nephew of Dr. E. G. Beckwith and a cousin of Mrs. Cornelia Damon of Honolulu.

Mr. Beckwith was born in Great Barrington, Mass., nearly 34 years ago. He graduated from Williams College, and in 1895 he came here and taught at Punahou for two years. Afterwards he was in the Customs House where he was very much liked.

In the winter of 1899 he went back to Great Barrington and suffered a severe attack of pneumonia from which he never fully recovered. In the summer of 1900 he was married to Miss Rice, niece of Mrs. J. M. Whitney, and they went to Maui. He was for awhile bookkeeper and postmaster at Paia, also manager of Hoiku ranch, where sickness brought on the malady from which he died.

# PALOLO ROADS

## Engineer Kluegel Is Looking Up Routes.

Palolo Valley residents are beginning to look for the proposed expenditure of $10,000 on roads. The amount was appropriated by the last Legislature out of the loan fund.

Engineer Kluegel has spent several days in roaming over the valley, looking up the best routes for road building and will probably report to the board shortly.

# HILO JURY STILL OUT

## No Agreement At a Late Hour Last Night.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Instructions as asked by each side were presented to Judge Gear in the Hilo waterfront case shortly after 2 p. m. yesterday.

J. A. Magoon moved for a directed verdict for the plaintiff, C. A. Brown, on the grounds that he had proved a clear title to the property and that the defendants had failed to prove any title. The motion was denied.

S. M. Ballou for the defendants, J. D. Spreckels and others, moved for a directed verdict for the defendants on the same grounds as those presented to support the motion for a non-suit. The motion was denied.

Mr. Magoon next moved that the question of adverse possession be withdrawn from the jury.

Judge Gear asked if he wanted additional instructions, adding, "I will instruct the jury at the end of the case." The motion was withdrawn.

W. A. Kinney began addressing the jury for the defendants at 2:28 and spoke for fifty minutes. At the outset he admitted that Brown was entitled to whatever was given him in the deed from Mrs. Pitman. His title rested on the Bates grant from Kamehameha III., which, after description of three sides, stated, "and also the sea beach in front of the same to low water mark." Did that mean all of the territory between high and low water mark now, or the sea beach as it existed in 1853?

Defendants contended that all of the accretions in evidence went to the Hawaiian Government under a ruling of the court. Mr. Magoon had said that everybody used that beach, and it had turned out that he was "another Daniel come to judgment," for the Judge had ruled that it was Government property.

If the ruling of the court held good of course it did not help Spreckels, because adverse possession could not run against the Government, while C. A. Brown would still have his sea beach. One in possession was not obliged to surrender to anyone but the owner. Plaintiff claimed 100 feet of red soil washed from the mountains and separated from the beach by a bank five feet high.

"They had to yank that sea beach away up there and plant it with pohuehue and sea sand," the attorney said. The highest reach of a tidal wave, however, did not constitute sea beach. Concluding, Mr. Kinney said they protested against the whole proceeding "from the morning when Loebenstein went in with his shotgun" to the time when Mary Ailau was brought to the front for sympathy. The entire case of the plaintiff was "cheap and tawdry."

W. L. Stanley made the closing address for the plaintiff, occupying about the same length of time as Mr. Kinney had done. Replying to certain remarks he said the plaintiff was not going to California to abuse Spreckels. No damages were claimed as might properly be done for unlawful occupation. There was nothing ignoble about the plaintiff's case unless it was ignoble for a plain citizen like Mr. Brown to oppose the claims of Mr. Spreckels.

"They themselves jumped the land," counsel said—"jumped it to keep the heirs of Thomas Spencer out." They sat right there, hoping to hold the land until the statute of limitations ran out.

"When we bring them into court," Mr. Stanley said, "they say this is their protest against our methods." Against such an attitude he placed the facts of the contest extending from 1899 to 1904, including four jury trials before the present one, with the attendance of parties and witnesses at Hilo, Kailua and Honolulu.

Mr. Brown paid $5000 cash to Mrs. Pitman, who was not in a position to fight the power of Spreckels. Defendants claimed virtue because they came into court and asked a verdict of a jury, when the truth was they came into court because they had to.

Counsel opposite professed to have claimed from first to last that the property was Government land. "Up to the time the Judge said to them 'You have not proved adverse possession,' did you hear one word about the Government?" the speaker asked. Their whole cry was that the land passed from Pitman to Spencer, until the court said possession against Spencer had not been proved. Mr. Kinney's whole claim was that this land was conveyed by Pitman to Spencer, but by mistake was left out of the deed.

Proceeding, Mr. Stanley reviewed the evidence. The grant in question was by metes and bounds on three sides, then by "the sea beach in front of the same." If the contention of the defendants was right it would not be "the sea beach in front of the same," but "the sea beach in front of a piece of land that was not granted."

Mr. Stanley explained that a strip of the land was taken out for a road and argued against the contention that the disputed property was not sea beach.

Judge Gear instructed the jury at about 4 o'clock. As to one parcel of land in the case, he directed a verdict for the plaintiff.

At 5 o'clock the jury sent into court for portions of the documentary evidence. Forty minutes later a square of folded paper was the burden of a request from the jury room.

At 5:30 the jury were called in and ordered to the Union Grill for dinner. Mr. Farmelee, foreman, stated to the court that they could not agree. Judge Gear asked they would take a little recess and rest their minds. Mr. Marks stated that they were thoroughly settled in their opinions and

Judge Gear answered that these communications were only an evidence of weakness. They should not give up after a less than three hours' attempt.

STRUGGLE FOR VERDICT.

At 9:30 the jury came into court, the jurors with hats in hand. Before Mr. Parmelee could say anything, Mr. Blake said jocosely:

"When you see us with our hats, you may think of asking if we have arrived at a verdict."

The Court—"Have you a verdict?"

Mr. Parmelee—"Your Honor, we are hopelessly disagreed."

"Seven to five," one juror said.

"Eight to four," another corrected.

The Court—"I must tell you, gentlemen, that you cannot get home tonight unless you bring in a verdict."

Mr. Marks—"There's no place like this."

Attorney Kinney—"There's no place like home."

Mr. Marks said at first they were split in three—5, 4, 3, but finally had become reduced to two factions.

Judge Gear said then they had changed, and with a little more deliberation might further change.

Mr. Sullivan—"It's dollars to cents, your Honor, that we'll stay till next St. Patrick's Day without getting a verdict."

Attorney Magoon suggested more instructions.

"We have too many instructions now, that's the trouble," Mr. Frazier retorted.

Attorney Kinney said his experience led him to believe that the prospect of a verdict was hopeless. Later he explained that if it were only two or three jurors who gave up the effort there was a chance, but none where the whole jury were agreed that they could not agree.

Attorney Magoon said the jury ought to return a verdict at least with reference to the Kalaeloa land, on which the court had directed a finding.

Mr. Marks understood that one land went with the other.

The Court—"You are speaking of the second suit. You have nothing to do with that."

Mr. Vickers asserted he knew all about that. It referred to the Bates property.

Attorney Magoon explained that there were two pieces in this suit—the Bates and a small piece of the Kalaeloa land.

Mr. Frazier seemed to see a light here, as he said he thought they could reconsider the matter.

Judge Gear—"The court has peremptorily instructed you as to the small piece."

Mr. Vickers wanted to ask: "When Pitman sold to Spencer, was it down to a certain point by metes and bounds or to low water mark?"

"To the mauka side of Front street," Attorney Stanley answered.

At this stage it was agreed to give the jury the map and the award.

Mr. Vickers—"When Pitman sold to Spencer why didn't he sell him the beach?" (Laughter.)

The Court—"When Pitman sold to Spencer he did not convey the same piece of land as Kamehameha III. conveyed to Bates, but just what was described by metes and bounds."

As the jurors were retiring for another session, Judge Gear called them back and thus admonished them:

"Please consider your verdict first and any little game afterward."

A Juror—"When we come to any point where we cannot agree, a little game of cards is in order."

THE JURY PANEL.

E. B. Clark, J. J. Sullivan, Benj. Vickers, Louis Marks, Douglas Kaona, Charles E. Frazier, Frank Armstrong, A. R. Gurrey, Jr., H. A. Parmelee, Frank E. Blake, R. W. Atkinson and J. W. Bergstrom are the names of the jurors trying the case.

NO RESULT.

At 11:26 p. m. the jury had not agreed and Judge Gear ordered rooms for them at the Hawaiian Hotel.

COURT NOTES.

William McCandless by his solicitors, J. Alfred Magoon and J. Lightfoot, demurs to the bill to restrain obstruction of highway brought by the Territory of Hawaii on the relation of Lorrin Andrews, Attorney General, saying that it "is without equity on its face" and "does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action in equity."

Judgment by default against defendant in the suit of the Von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd., vs. Noah Kauhane was ordered by Judge De Bolt for $500 principal, $102.08 interest and $43.55 costs, a total of $645.63.

Will E. Fisher and F. J. Dutra, appraisers, return the value of the estate of Candido Gracia, deceased, as $1343.

Judge Robinson will render a decision this morning in the injunction suit of John Lucas against the Superintendent of Public Works et al., relative to the Brewer's wharf contract.

The April term of the First Circuit Court expires today.

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Queen Isabella believed in the evil eye, believed that the Italian Bourbons possessed it and believed that they cast it upon her to her detriment. She was a victim of it, she maintained, from the hour of her birth, for both her mother, Queen Christina, and her aunt, the duchess of Seville, were members of that house.

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A DANGEROUS DISEASES.—Every one knows that cholera morbus is one of the most painful and dangerous diseases known to humanity. The fact that it is so swift and so often fatal in its results makes it more to be feared than almost any other malady. It often terminates in death before a physician can be summoned or medicine procured. Attacks of cholera morbus come unexpectedly and every family should be prepared. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a reliable and effective remedy and if given in time will prevent serious consequences. This remedy is kept in many households where a bottle of it has been found necessary at some time. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

# LEE LUI LOCK GOES BEFORE THE GRAND JURY



L. T. CHIN, THE MURDERED CHINESE.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Lee Lui Lock, accused of the murder of L. T. Chin, the insurance clerk, is to be brought before the grand jury today. This course will obviate the necessity of a preliminary examination before a committing magistrate, besides having the grand jury investigation while the facts are fresh in the minds of witnesses.

Attorney General Andrews is particularly interested in the case, the reported circumstances indicating a brutality in the commission of the crime such as to call for immediate action.

# PRECINCT CLUBS HELD ELECTIONS LAST NIGHT

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Precinct elections of the Republican Clubs, held last night, resulted as follows:

FIRST OF THE FOURTH.

One of the biggest turn-outs of voters in the First precinct of the Fourth was held last evening at the residence of T. P. Cummins. A quintette club composed of Manoa natives was present and the election and music were kept up to a late hour. There were 134 votes cast, of which only twelve were white votes. The remainder were Hawaiians, and the Republicans look to this as a favorable indication in coming election results. W. W. Harris was elected president. The election by votes was as follows:

President—W. W. Harris, 104; S. F. Chillingworth, 24.

First vice-president—S. M. Kanakanui, 121; Jas. Nott Jr., 5.

Second vice-president—Sol. Kauai, 121.

Secretary—Sam. K. Kamaiopili, 121.

Assistant secretary—E. Buffandeau, 109.

Treasurer—W. W. Chamberlain, 117.

The full list of officers elected is as follows:

President—W. W. Harris.

First vice-president—S. M. Kanakanui.

Second vice-president—Sol. Kauai.

Secretary—Sam. K. Kamaiopili.

Assistant secretary—E. Buffandeau.

Treasurer—W. W. Chamberlain.

Judges of election (3)—S. K. Kawaiopili, E. Buffandeau and Geo. Macy.

Executive committee (5)—Thos. P. Cummins, W. C. Roe, E. G. Keen, W. H. Charlock, and M. S. Kauai.

SECOND OF THE FOURTH.

The meeting of the Second precinct, held at the Makiki store headquarters last night, was lightly attended. The election of the executive committee and judges of election was deferred until next Wednesday. The election of other officers, resulted as follows:

President—J. H. Soper.

Vice-Presidents—M. A. Gonsalves and H. Kolomoku.

Secretary—H. E. Murray.

Treasurer—J. A. Gilman.

THIRD OF THE FOURTH.

The election of officers in the Third of the Fourth was held at the foot of Judd Hill, near the Pacific Heights railway station, and in thirteen minutes disposed of. The persons nominated last week were elected as follows:

President—S. Fokon Hinon.

First vice-president—J. E. Bush.

Second vice-president—J. Mana.

Secretary—Chas. B. Morgan.

Treasurer—Jos. S. Peil.

Executive committee—Moses Kaeni, Mahoe, Dias, Kaeokaua and George Bingel.

Judges of election—Frank Foster, Jack Hassing and Kim Mau.

FOURTH OF THE FOURTH.

The meeting of the Fourth of the Fourth was held at the Palama Hall with Wm. Savidge in the chair. All the officers made speeches, that of D. Kalauokalani being the banner address. The election resulted as follows:

President—E. W. Quinn.

First vice-president—M. C. Pacheco.

Second vice-president—Wm. Savidge.

Secretary—W. W. Carlyle.

Assistant secretary—Vincent Fernandez.

Treasurer—A. V. Gear.

Judges of election—A. L. Moore, A. D. Castro, Henry Peters.

Executive committee—D. Kalauokalani Jr., J. F. Durao, Sam Kamakau, J. S. Fox, A. V. Peters.

FIFTH OF THE FOURTH.

The following officers of the Second precinct, Fourth district were elected without contest:

President—Sam. Johnson.

First vice-president—L. J. Nahora Hipa.

Second vice-president—J. Keohokii.

Secretary—G. Rose.

Assistant secretary—A. Fitzsimmons.

Treasurer—Charles Coster.

Judges of Election—E. N. Devauchelle, Thos. Kakalia and E. K. Rathburn.

Executive Committee—Mike Harvey, E. K. Lilikalani, W. H. Kailimai, W. Huihui and Chas. Lake.

The officers were elected by acclamation.

SIXTH OF THE FOURTH.

The Sixth precinct met at Republican headquarters with a large attendance. The ticket nominated at the meeting last week was unanimously elected. Lorrin Andrews presided with J. J. Hughes, secretary. Owing to the fact that the former secretary had lost the club roll, a new one was made and signed by those present. The officers elected are:

President—Lorrin Andrews.

First vice-president—Capt. I. Bray.

Second vice-president—W. J. Stansbury.

Secretary—J. J. Hughes.

Assistant secretary—C. K. Quinn.

Treasurer—L. H. Wolf.

Executive committee—E. M. Boyd, C. K. Quinn, W. S. Fleming, J. Duggan, and C. A. Yarick.

Judges of election—E. Correra, H. Simpson and J. J. Hughes.

SEVENTH OF THE FOURTH.

No returns were obtained of the Waikanalo precinct.

FIFTH OF THE FIFTH.

No returns obtained.

SEVENTH OF THE FIFTH.

In the Seventh of the Fifth the following ticket was elected without opposition:

President—Henry Nils.

First vice-president—Sam Mau.

Second vice-president—Kaeokaua.

Secretary—Geo. Bicknell.

Assistant secretary—Solomon Mahelona.

Treasurer—K. R. G. Wallace.

Judges of election—Wm. Henry, Eli Crawford, and John Inch.

Executive Committee—Jack Kahalekauila, Kamaloha, Isaac Cockett, John Holt.

A resolution endorsing the nominations of Roosevelt and Fairbanks was unanimously adopted.

EIGHTH OF THE FIFTH.

The following officers for the Eighth precinct of the Fifth district were elected:

President—W. C. Achi.

Vice-President—Sol. Kalelopu.

Second vice-president—D. Kama.

Secretary—P. Silva.

Assistant secretary—Geo. Hubbie.

Treasurer—N. Fernandez.

Judges of Election—H. Vieira Jr., J. H. Black, P. Hokii.

Executive Committee—S. C. Dwight, Jno. C. Lane, C. B. Dwight, A. L. Lunggren and H. J. Auld.

NINTH OF THE FIFTH.

In the Ninth of the Fifth the secretary was absent and C. H. Smith was elected temporary secretary on motion of J. D. Avery, seconded by F. T. P. Waterhouse, A. W. Neeley presided. On motion of Meekapu seconded by Kalakiela, the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the club for the following ticket:

President—J. S. Kalakiela.

Vice-President—J. D. Avery.

Second vice-president—Herman Meek.

Secretary—A. St. Pilanaia.

Assistant secretary—L. K. Kane.

Treasurer—F. T. P. Waterhouse.

Executive committee—The President, Secretary and Treasurer: S. L. Kekumanu, James Shaw, E. R. Adams, S. H. Meekapu, John Alapai.

Judges of election—L. A. Dickey, Edgar Henriques, George Kopa.

The club decided in future to issue posters announcing their meetings and arranged also to notify members by mail.

TENTH OF THE FIFTH.

In the Fourth of the Fifth there was a contest in which J. L. Kaulukou and Charles Clark met their Waterloo. The meeting was held at Camp No. 2, Vineyard street and resulted as follows:

President—Charles J. Broad, 52 (elected); J. L. Kaulukou, 26.

Vice-President—W. H. Crawford.

Second vice-president—H. K. Poepoe.

Secretary—Wm. K. Isaac, 55 (elected); Bernard Kelekolio, 1; Pilipo, 5.

Assistant secretary—S. K. Malaloha.

Treasurer—Wm. H. Mahuka.

Judges of Election—D. Crowningburg, 53 (elected); A. D. Bolster, 52 (elected); Palaina, 54 (elected); Charles Clark, 3; Keola, 3.

Executive Committee—Joe Meard, G. B. Mahelona, C. On Tai, D. L. Akwai, and S. K. Maloi.


# ONE TERROR LESS

## A Name to Make Men Shudder No Longer—Locomotor Ataxia Now in the List of Curable Diseases.

Fresh proof is furnished daily that a path to recovery has been opened before the hitherto hopeless victims of locomotor ataxia, the pains of which are probably the most agonizing which the human frame is ever compelled to endure.

Mr. C. E. Janvrin, of Hampton Falls, N. H., was attacked about three years ago by what he at first thought was rheumatism. He got temporary relief from liniments, but the trouble always returned with greater severity. After he had endured it for more than a year, he began to consult physicians in great anxiety.

He was startled by their verdict: "They all said," states Mr. Janvrin, "that I had locomotor ataxia; that my spinal cord had degenerated, and that no encouragement of a cure could be given. I am a young man yet and my business requires me to travel daily, but I was compelled to remain home months at a stretch, and at times I could barely shuffle my feet across the floor.

"My legs and feet seemed to be paralyzed. If I made any attempt to lift my feet I suffered the most excruciating pains. I finally became convinced that I would be utterly incapacitated for business, and I simply gave up to despondency.

"One day in January, 1903, I happened to read in a pamphlet some remarkable cures of nervous diseases effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Although a despairing man I fortunately decided to give them a trial. I used two boxes before I saw any improvement. Then I began to have hope that they might possibly save me.

"My condition steadily improved and before the tenth box was entirely gone I was able to take up my work again. My cure was complete in every respect, and it has been permanent, for I am now at work every day. I was made a perfectly well man in six months by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My confidence in them is naturally great. I am never without a box of them in my home, and I can scarcely say too much in their favor." They are sold by all druggists throughout the world.


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As long as Matthew Stanley Quay lived he was powerful enough to prevent the sale of liquor in the city of Beaver, his home. Daniel Agnew, once chief justice of Pennsylvania, was chiefly instrumental in having the place made a "dry" town and before his death he made the astute promise to keep out saloons. Mr. Quay died good liquor but he kept his word. Now that he is dead there are two kinds of whiskey sold there—the kind that makes you drunk and the kind that makes you sick.

# ONE YEAR FOR EACH

## Sentence Passed By Judge De Bolt.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Jonah Kumalae and Enoch Johnson, convicted of conspiracy, were sentenced by Judge De Bolt each to be imprisoned at hard labor for one year and to pay a fine of $12.50, the latter representing one-half of the costs of prosecution. The offense charged was that of conspiracy to defraud the Territory of $312.50 in the guise of expenses of the House of Representatives special committee on the "Chinese fund."

Previous to sentence the court denied a motion for a new trial. When defendants were asked if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon them, they motioned toward their counsel and said he would speak for them.

C. W. Ashford, counsel for defendants, argued that the evidence showed gross cheat and not conspiracy, if it proved anything, and claimed that the penalty should be pronounced as for the less serious offense. Then the attorney called attention to what he designated "persecution" of the defendants by the Advertiser, saying he was not only referring to attacks upon them prior to the trial but, particularly, to an editorial in the previous day's issue of the Advertiser, wherein he said the Judge of that court was "sought to be threatened and cajoled, bullied and flattered, into inflicting a sentence more severe than he might otherwise inflict." Mr. Ashford considered such methods indecent and outrageous—an outrageous attempt to influence a court of justice.

Attorney General Andrews, replying, said in effect that nobody could imagine that any public officer, including the court and himself, was going to be swerved from his duty by what might be said in the newspapers. If a newspaper aided in ferreting out crime and ascertained certain facts, it seemed to him that it had the privilege of publishing the facts. He said this latter in reply to Mr. Ashford's statement that jurors on their examination admitted that they had been influenced by articles in the Advertiser.

It was a painful duty that devolved on him, the Attorney General said, in prosecuting two men whom he knew well and had been on good terms with. Yet it was his duty to ask for a severe sentence, as the defendants were men of ability and education who must have fully realized the gravity of the offense they were committing.

Judge De Bolt paid attention first to the newspaper article of which counsel for defendants had complained. He spoke of the press as powerful for both good and evil. The editor responsible for the article, he went on to say, must have intended either to injure the defendants or to insult the trial judge. As to the former motive, he said the defendants would not be injured by the article, for if it could have any influence with him the effect would be to modify his determination of administering strict justice. Taking the other view of the article as concerning himself, he would pass it over without notice.

With regard to the prime matter before the court, Judge De Bolt referred to the notorious frauds disgracing the two last legislatures. It was necessary to purge the legislative halls if there was to be any hope for these islands. Kumalae, as a member of the Legislature, had taken an oath to guard the interests of the people who gave him the trust. Competency and absolute honesty were two essentials of a legislator, but of these competency could more safely be spared than honesty. If there were not some competent and honest men in the Legislature, though all too few, he did not know where the country would be today.

Johnson was a man of intelligence and ability, a member of the bar who must have known and appreciated the evil of the course on which he was setting out.

The verdict of the jury the court felt was absolutely correct, and the imposition of a fine would be a quite inadequate punishment. It was the sentence of the court that each defendant should be imprisoned at hard labor for one year and pay a fine equal to half the costs of prosecution. The costs were later taxed at $12.50 against each defendant.

Mr. Ashford was granted thirty days for obtaining a transcript of the evidence in which to file a bill of exceptions.

Bail on appeal was fixed at $1000 for each defendant, and Kumalae and Johnson were taken into custody until such should be furnished.

MAHAULU PLEADS.

Stephen Mahaulu, former chief clerk in the Land office, yesterday morning pleaded not guilty to his three indictments for embezzlement, and the cases were continued till the September term.

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The German crown prince's riding of a tie with Rittmeister Von Holtzing recently in the grand military steeplechase at Berlin for the Emperor's cup marked the first occasion on which a Hohenzollern so near the throne has been allowed to enter into sport competition with any of his fellow subjects. At home neither the present crown prince nor his father before him was permitted to stand up against any fellow student of the "Gymnasium" or corps mate, which they could only extend as spectators. The present ruler took such a risk as he did for his own good, and for the chief reason that he has the power to do what he pleases.

# PLANS FOR THE FOURTH

## Parade, Orations, Ball and Salutes the Order.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Public spirit manifested itself yesterday at a meeting of the sub-committees of the Fourth of July general committee in planning that the coming national holiday be observed with a parade of military and civic bodies, orations in the Capitol grounds and dancing in the evening at the Young and Hawaiian hotels. The meeting was held in the throne room of the Capitol building at 11 a. m., with Col. J. W. Jones in the chair, Secretary Taylor and Treasurer Hall being present.

The secretary notified the meeting that C. M. Cooke, appointed chairman of the Finance Committee, had declined to serve, but held himself ready to contribute funds when the subscription list came around. Mr. Gilman also notified the committee he would be unable to serve. L. E. Pinkham, of the Finance Committee, who was present, said nothing had been done to collect funds.

The Literary Committee, through W. R. Farrington, chairman, announced its recommendations were for literary exercises to be held at 10:30 a. m. in the Capitol grounds; that Theo. Richards be requested to organize a chorus of school children to sing national anthems accompanied by the band or other music; that F. E. Thompson be selected to read the Declaration of Independence. The committee asked for an allowance of $100. The committee has also appointed a sub-committee to see Mr. W. G. Irwin to secure the Opera House in the event of rain on the Fourth. The Acting Governor will be asked to preside at the literary exercises. The following is the proposed form of program:

Music, prayer, music, reading of Declaration of Independence, music, address, "American Citizenship;" music, address, "Future of the Republic." The report was adopted.

The Sports Committee, through Harry E. Murray, had no report to make. It was finally decided to cut out a sports program, as the boat races at Pearl Harbor in the forenoon and baseball in the afternoon would cover this feature.

G. W. R. King of the Ball Committee did not think a ball necessary. W. R. Farrington, however, proposed that dances be given at both the Young and Hawaiian hotels in the evening, the committee furnishing music for both places. In the event of the transport Thomas arriving on the morning of the Fourth from Manila, the band aboard, if any, might be secured for the dances, as well as the parade. G. W. R. King was appointed chairman, vice Major Potter, who will be out of town on the Fourth. With the chairman will be associated Dr. Hobdy and F. C. Smith.

C. L. Crabbe for the Parade, Salute and Fire-works Committee, reported that it was desired to have the parade as early as possible. Captain Nichols, U. S. A., suggested that the two artillery companies from Camp McKinley would be in line at 8:45 a. m. Captain Catlin can have one company of marines in line. Col. Jones will have the First Regiment, N. G. H., in line, and the Fire Department would also be represented. E. W. Quinn said the Federated Trades were not very strong in numbers at present, but could make a good showing. An auto, carriage and float section for the parade was also suggested. Mr. Crabbe said about $100 worth of good fireworks could be obtained. As to bands the St. Louis and Catholic bands might be had. The committee thought $300 would cover everything, including fireworks.

The sum of $500 at the outside is thought to be sufficient for all committees.

Adjournment was taken to 11 a. m. next Wednesday.

# KAMALO ESTATE TO BE SOLD OUT

The entire property of the Kamalo Sugar Co., Ltd., is to be sold at auction on Tuesday, October 24, at noon, unless sooner disposed of at private sale. The plantation has had a checkered career and has produced, so far, a crop of lawsuits as well as cane. The plantation is said to be admirably adapted to ranch purposes. It is on the island of Molokai. The sale will doubtless attract considerable attention as the estate is a valuable piece of real estate. The sale is ordered by David Dayton, assignee, and full particulars are obtainable of J. Alfred Magoon and J. Lightfoot, attorneys for assignees, or Will E. Fisher, auctioneer.

J. E. Manis is 38 years old and a native of Northampton, Conn. At 14 he swept the floor of a small retail store in that town and made himself generally useful at $1 a week. Up to about ten years ago he was a clerk of the Edward Malley Company of New Haven. To-day he is president of a company that represents forty-two large retail stores, which do an annual business of $60,000,000. Associated with Mr. Manis is William T. Eaty, son of Thomas Eaty, the president of the Coal Exchange and dealer of books. The head of the company starts on trips. He is the most settled, grave and staid-looking of men, combined to an unusual degree of human kindness.

# LUI LOCK ARRAIGNED

## A Dramatic Conclusion to Criminal Term Business.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Lui Lock was arraigned under indictment for murder in the first degree, as the last item of criminal business of the April term of the First Circuit Court, before Judge De Bolt yesterday morning. He was charged with murdering L. T. Chin on Wednesday, June 22, 1904, by inflicting two mortal wounds upon him with bullets fired from a pistol.

While Interpreter Li Cheung was orally translating the contents of the indictment to him, Lui Lock seemed to pose as an entertained listener to a story that had no unpleasant interest for him. With arms folded like a senator in the forum, his left hand grasping the copy of the indictment with which he had been served, the prisoner leaned his head toward the interpreter as if to catch every word. There was not a trace of nervousness in the regular winking of the eyelids, while the eyes glanced alternately upward into space and downward upon the original copy of the indictment in Li Cheung's hands. An unknowing spectator might easily take it that the two men were an attorney and his client, the former reading a contract of some kind which he had drawn up for the latter's approval. A more perfect exhibition of bravado in the demeanor of one charged with a crime involving the death penalty has not for long been seen in a Hawaiian court. The effect was heightened by shrewd and sinister features the accused possesses.

Judge De Bolt, through the interpreter, told Lui Lock that he was not required at that time to say anything. It was the last day of the term, the accused was informed, so that he could have no trial until September. In the meantime he might wish to consult his friends and counsel, which brought up the matter of bonds. The court would not decide at that time that the case was not bailable, as the statute was not absolutely certain on that point. Its words were:

"All persons charged with criminal offenses shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses where the proof is evident or the presumption great."

Even in a murder case, Judge De Bolt said, there might be bail under certain circumstances.

"Then he does not want to plead?" Deputy Attorney General Fleming inquiringly remarked.

The Court—"It would be no use, because the law requires forty-eight hours after conviction before sentence, and the present term will not last so long as that."

All cases on the calendar undisposed of were then continued till next term and the court adjourned without day.

### SIXTY-FOUR INDICTMENTS.

The grand jury presented its final report for the term before Judge De Bolt at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. It gave a list of sixty-four indictments found during the term, together with a list of twenty-two cases investigated in which no bills were found.

### OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Judge De Bolt, in discharging the grand jurors from further attendance, thanked them for their faithful services. He laid particular emphasis upon what they had done in the investigation of the notorious corruption among public officials. This was a great evil that must be stamped out, a result to which their efficient performance of duty would materially contribute.

As reorganized toward the end of the term, to remedy defects in the personnel, the grand jury consisted of the following named signers of the final report:

J. C. Axtell, foreman; H. B. Benson, W. H. Babbitt, W. M. Campbell, Chas. J. Hummel, G. B. McClellan, Guy Owens, Wm. Mutch, Jno. H. Beers, Edward C. Brown, Joe Andrade, J. H. Schnack, C. R. Collins, H. C. Carter, W. H. McInerny, L. K. Nakea, F. P. McIntyre, F. Turrill.

### THE NEW INDICTMENTS.

Following is a list of those against whom true bills were returned with the final report, some of whom pleaded not guilty and others reserved their pleas on arraignment:

Chang Hung, burglary first degree.

Chang Hung, Tung Kan, alias Akana, and Ah Nam, burglary first degree.

Chang Hung, Tung Kan, alias Akana, Ah Nam, Chang Chaw and Ah Yu, burglary first degree (two separate indictments for this particular combination).

Ah Nam, Chung Choy, Chung Hung and Ung Hing, burglary second degree.

Chung Hing, Ah Kap, Tom Sing, Man Leah, Ung Hing, Chong Choy and Ah Nam, robbery first degree.

Wm. Ryan and John Doe, alias Yin Chan, conspiracy first degree.

Toguchi, Nishamura and Shimada, presence at a gambling game.

Lui Lock, murder first degree.

PAINS IN THE STOMACH, like toothache, are not dangerous, but decidedly unpleasant. Persons who are subject to such attacks will be pleased to know that prompt relief may be had by taking a dose or two of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

The Commercial and Official Record contains all meeting notices and all corporation notices of every kind and descrip

# AFTER SEVENTEEN DAYS HILO RISES AND KICKS

## Finally Discovers That it is Angry About a Paragraph in Advertiser's Story of the Volcano Trip—Ripvanwinkleville Wrath.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Well, well! Better things are coming from Hilo, surely. The town's awake enough to kick again and it is kicking hard over the Volcano trip story in the Sunday Advertiser. And it has been so quick about it, too. The story appeared in the Advertiser on June 5th, it was read in Hilo on the 7th and the papers there got roused up to the point of criticism by the 23d and 24th. That is mighty good time for Hilo as nothing was expected from it about the Volcano article until after the Fourth. What makes the thing more interesting is that the papers actually let the spirit of enterprise so work upon them as to discover that the editor of the Advertiser would have stayed longer in the Bedchamber City but for threats of bodily violence by Judge Little. Ordinarily such a discovery as that ought not to have been made by the Tribune, at least, before the first of next April. But here is the evidence of Hilo's sudden awakening into anger and grief:

### THE PASSING OF SMITH.

The Tribune must apologize to its readers for its failure to chronicle last week either the arrival or departure of Walter Giffard Smith, who made a hurried trip to the volcano to be immune from legal summons in Honolulu. The passing of a Smith ordinarily is not such a momentus event as to attract attention but this particular Smith was the lugubrious editor of the Honolulu Advertiser, seeking safely from justice and recuperation for his fagged brain. He brought his editorial hammer with him, as a verbose and well padded interview with himself in Sunday's pictorial edition of the Advertiser attests. The editor like his paper often departs from the high moral plane of truth to revel in the lower levels of newspaper fiction. This in newspaperdom is known as "stuffing the public" and no one has learned the art better than Walter Guff.

He relates such time-worn anecdotes as a horse falling down in Hilo's streets to "pur itself to sleep" and that he never saw a Hawaiian in Hilo doing anything except falling off a house top. He berates the lack of hotel accommodations in Hilo and complains of the service of the local cafe. He finds fault because Hilo has no street cars and uses a telephone system which operates with a bell. He likens the people to Ephesians and to the dwarfs where Rip Van Winkle went to sleep. The only true statements made are that Hilo's inhabitants have undeservedly earned the reputation of "kickers" and that there are no mosquitos in our beautiful burg.

He strikes the silver lining from the cloud, however, by facetiously remarking that the mosquito must have been asleep, but candor compells us to record that there was such rapidity in Editor Smith's movements to escape the wrath of an athletic and vengeful curae, that even the caterer and mosquito had not time to present their bills.

We fain would hide our shame and mortification in the ruthless exposure of our simple life, and in the first blush of our-affliction and under the stupefying sense that follows a great blow, we cannot appraise, as accurately as we should like, the misfortune that has befallen us. In a dim and groping way we realize we have lost a pudding in our neglect of Editor Guff, but we are too wretched to remember whether it was made of plums or suet.

Historical verity prompts us to correct the illustrious wielder of the quill in his misconception of the solitude of Ephesus, to which he compares the peaceful quiet of Hilo's thoroughfares. A better study of mythology and ancient history would have convinced this literary adventurer that the history of Ephesus consists of a long series of bloody struggles in which no editor took part. Guffard's exit from the threatening scenes in which he found himself in Hilo was a living lesson of that adage that "He who runs away, may live to fight another day." When first the news came to his anxious ears that Little the Lusty was looking for his voluminous form and threatened to lick any man of the size of Smith in Hilo, the erstwhile statesman and commencement day orator caught up his inkwell and pen and skurried hence to the volcano, where his unwonted excitement still possessed him and gave him a cruel fall from a docile mule, spraining his ankle as well as his veracity. Thus doth Walter Guff renew his courage upon his return to the safer precincts of Honolulu and in witty vein strive to win the admiration and plaudits of his generation.—Tribune.

### WHEN SMITH MEETS SMITH.

To the Editor of Tribune:—Hilo was recently afflicted for its sins by the arrival of Walter G. Smith, that rather shop-worn specimen of the genus hack-editor, who needs (or should one say makes mention) the ancient policy of the Honolulu Advertiser, whose motto is: "Grab what you can and steal the rest." If we had our best attainments, pseudonistic they could have produced — About this time now are we and such — Being heretofore without those faithful brothers Burgess, of the Bethesda Baptist Band, we should have taken no note of Hilo's visit to the home of the professional liar, with other reminiscences to handcuffs. In fact so unwonted was the modesty of Mr. Smith, in consequence of the fact that the High Sheriff was looking for him when he left Honolulu, that no Hiloite knew that he had passed through our midst until there appeared in the columns of the Sunday Advertiser an eulogium upon the spot where he had taken refuge from the process of Judge De Bolt's court.

Why this extinguished journalist did us the honor to devote so much of space and time to our humble fortunes probably no one will ever know, unless Smith himself breaks away from the habits of a lifetime and tells the truth about it, a proceeding which like County Government or a Democratic President is too remote a conjecture to be taken seriously. One can imagine that he was actuated by a dearth of other subjects. Little's career from the hour of his birth had been already dissected, so that a long suffering public knew by heart what that unhappy jurist had done each moment of his earthly life, and what he would probably do for the remainder of it—and afterward; we had been surfeited with Davis and his disbarment until we devoutly hoped that no lawyer in Hawaii would ever be disbarred again, were he the devil himself; we had heard the legal attainments of the former Supreme Court expounded until we were willing to admit (for the sake of rest) that Antone Perry was the reincarnation of Chief Justice Marshall. Presumably Mr. Smith had exhausted himself upon these subjects, and lest he should by any chance be interesting and so cause heart failure in his readers, he wrote the article referred to.

But though we are bowed down by the weight of our shortcomings as they are laid upon us by the journalist, we still have a spark of hope and encouragement. We see that "something is doing" around the Volcano Stables. We surmise that this concession on the part of Walter G. is in the nature of a quid pro quo for free transportation of the scribe to the Volcano House; but even so we are pleased by the concession; although how a transportation company could do business in a town otherwise in a trance, can only be explained by a man who can demonstrate (to his own satisfaction) why it is that when two lawyers overcharge their clients, one should be disbarred and the other patted on the back. In fact it requires years of work in the missionary field to explain either.

W. H. SMITH.

### SMITH HAD INDIGESTION.

The people of Hilo had been under the impression for several years that the home of the Honolulu knocker was at the hotels at the capital. The above is from the pen of Walter Gifford Smith and was published in a recent issue of the Advertiser. It follows, then, that the knocker's headquarters must be in the vicinity of the Advertiser office. During Mr. Smith's recent visit to Hilo it is said that he used the telephone once in talking with the manager of the Volcano House and whether new or old style he will admit that the service is better than his paper would make the people believe Honolulu furnishes. As to the style of hacks; aside from the one owned by a Japanese, which Mr. Smith patronized during his stay here, nearly all have rubber tires. He should take into consideration the fact that Hilo has but one macadamized street, thanks to the liberality of the Honolulu people who control the Legislature, and that the lava paved streets of the town are death to rubber tires, a set lasting only six months. Mr. Smith was evidently suffering from indigestion when he wrote the above, otherwise he would have got more truth and less fiction in his story. Take it all in all it is really astonishing that Mr. Smith could have seen so much that was interesting to him in so short a time.—Herald.

### A Widow's Suit.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Mrs. Benjamin Wood, possible action by whom promoters of the Shipyards Combine have been dreading, today took preliminary steps in an action to recover $195,000 cash she put into worthless bonds on the advice of high financiers. This suit has been feared above all others, because the evidence, it is said, will show that big millionaires of Wall street took financial advantage of a widow to get from her the money which they had peculiar reasons for knowing was in her hands uninvested. They loaded on her $200,000 par of the bonds at the highest price at which any were sold to the public and were about to take the few thousand dollars she had left when a fortunate chance prevented the transaction.

Mrs. Wood was in Egypt on a pleasure trip with her sister, in total ignorance of what was happening to the trust and her bonds, while they were tumbling to nothing. When she learned the facts she was dumfounded and heartbroken that the men who had induced her to take the bonds should have deceived her. After many months of torrential contemplation of her ruined fortune she resigned an attorney to bring suit.

The wedding of Miss Emmie and Mr. Ed Pahoda at Ulupo Road took place last Monday evening at the pleasant home of this one of the most popular families. About two hundred guests witnessed the ceremony.

# GOOD OUT OF THE WAR

## Consul General Dickinson Talks on Turkey's Attitude.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Charles M. Dickinson, Consul General in Constantinople, Turkey, who has just arrived home on a sixty-day vacation, talked to-day on the Balkan situation and the attitude of Turkey in relation to the Russo-Japanese war. Mr. Dickinson said:

"Turkey officially is neutral, but individually the Turks are strongly pro-Japanese.

"I stopped in Naples on my way home and it is my opinion that the Italians are pro-Japanese.

"The Macedonian question has quieted down since Russia's hands are tied in the East.

"It is a significant fact that within the last six months or so the Bulgarian Constitutional Assembly instead of being pro-Russian has become pro-Bulgarian. It is now Bulgaria for the Bulgarians, instead of Bulgaria for the Russians.

"If this is to be one of the results obtained from the war between Russia and Japan, I look upon that war as clearly worth while.

"The main diplomatic question we have with Turkey," he said, "is whether American schools, established many years ago, and which have been conducted without interruption, generally speaking, shall have an imperial firman—that is, a kind of a Government concession. The Turks do not wish to take any action in the matter. They say: 'Your schools haven't been disturbed yet; wait till they have been and then demand something.'

"We are doing a great deal of business with Turkey, commercially and otherwise. There has been a remarkable increase in the last five years, both in the imports of American goods and in the exports to this country, and the growth of commerce is dependent upon peaceful relations with the Turkish Government. For this reason I hope the present differences will be adjusted without serious friction."

# A RUSSIAN GENERAL'S VIEWS UPON THE WAR

TIENTSIN, May 10.—I had been told in Newchwang that Major-General Dessino, military agent for Russia in China, was a man whom I ought to know—that if he saw fit to talk to me as a newspaper man I would learn more concerning the Russian intention in Manchuria than I could obtain from any other source.

I doubted. A previous experience months ago with Pokitilow, the man who financed the Russo-Chinese Bank throughout the Far East, had taught me to distrust the candor and honest expression of all Russians speaking for their government. When a man leaves the presence of another filled with the idea that he has looked down into the soul of that other and on subsequent reflection is convinced that he has been willfully deceived as to the proper point of view, he naturally suspects the sincerity of all other men whose motives may be inspired similarly.

It was with misgiving that I asked General Dessino for an audience. The promptitude with which my request was granted did not reassure me. The courtesy with which I was received when I called was nothing more than what I had been accustomed to receive at the hands of the Russian officer and the Russian gentleman in all my intercourse with him.

However, I had a duty to perform and I plunged boldly, resolved that I would press my inquiries home as an inferior swordsman strives to pass the guard of a master of arms.

I spoke of Kullanchang—not sparingly nor in palliation, but bluntly and with the conviction that it was a Russian disaster, the moral effect of which was irremediable. General Dessino startled me with his reply:

"A stupid blunder."

The clear, blue eyes of the Tsar's agent looked steadily into mine and divined the question that was on my lips:

"A stupid blunder," he repeated, with emphasis. "A blunder that cost the Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments of the Third Brigade 70 per cent of their men. What chance did 6,000 or 8,000 men have against 50,000? General Kastalinski and General Zassulich were not there to fight—they were merely outposts—yidettes to feel the strength of the enemy. They had been ordered to fall back on the main army at Liaou-Yang. But they loved glory more than they respected discipline—and they have paid the penalty. Seventy per cent of their command fell before the fire of the Japanese and forty of their officers are dead or in the hospital. It was a blunder, but it has proved the staying quality of the Russian soldier in a desperate case."

General Dessino spoke calmly as he could have spoken in General Kuropatkin's war council. His steely chiseled cheek face inherited from a Spanish grandee betrayed no emotion and the blue eyes looked steadily into mine.

"The Third Brigade was under fire at Tientsin during the Boxer outbreak," I suggested.

"No of the regiments the eleventh —was at Tientsin," he answered. "The brigade was active throughout the Boxer trouble from Taku to Pekin. They only lost 300 men during the entire campaign. Two of the regiments were reserved for annihilation at Kulencheng. But," he added in the tone of one who finds a poor consolation in a great misfortune, "the Chinese are not to be compared as fighters with the Japanese."

"Where will the Russians make their stand?" I asked.

General Dessino arose and walked across the room to a map hanging on the wall. "Somewhere here," he said with a broad sweep of the hand around Mukden and Liaou-Yang. "We are now on the defensive and we have the privilege of selecting the fighting ground. We will meet the enemy where we please. You must not forget," he continued, "that we were unprepared for the attack of the Japanese. We firmly expected that a declaration of war would precede active hostilities. These preliminary reserves are no more than we suffered at the beginning of our civil war and this all on an open issue, perhaps as to the best details of

(Continued on Page 7.)

# BOOTY WORTH THOUSANDS

## Secured from the Wreck on the Shoals.

Sixty-two days ago the small Inter-Island schooner Lavinia, owned and commanded by Captain Weisbarth, left Honolulu for French Frigate Shoals. With a crew of young natives and by means of appliances secured specially for the purpose, Weisbarth sailed away to "wreck" the French bark Connetable de Richmont which has been stranded on the coral reef there for some months. Old waterfronters regarded the venture as a foolhardy one. They were sure that Weisbarth was wasting his money and his proposed departure was for some time the object of all ridicule on the wharves. Yesterday, with his grim looking face tanned to almost the color of leather, Weisbarth entered port again. His small vessel was loaded deeply. The skipper returned not with a hard luck story but with booty from the Frenchman valued at thousands of dollars. Pumps, windlasses, anchor, sail, wire cables, ropes, hawsers, and about everything else under the sun that is found on a well equipped steel sailing vessel were stowed under the Lavinia's one small hatch and the wonder is that Weisbarth and his small crew of natives were ever able to take away such a large amount of stuff. One item of the Lavinia's cargo, anchor chains, is said to be of such quantity and quality that it is worth about $4,500. This in itself is booty that pays the venture.

Weisbarth has been away from Honolulu about two months. He went down to the Shoals in three days. His return journey occupied eleven days. Every hour and every minute of the time that Weisbarth and his men spent on the Shoals was occupied in hard work. Around the dangerous reefs and small rocks known as the French Frigate Shoals the Lavinia's crew enjoyed unusually fine weather and this in a measure is accountable for the success of the venture.

### DESTRUCTION BY JAPANESE.

Captain Weisbarth went to the Shoals armed with authority to send away any Japanese bird poachers who might be found there. But he had no chance to exercise this authority as the Japanese had deserted the place after having massacred about all the birds that rendezvous in that portion of the Pacific ocean. Captain Weisbarth found evidences of great slaughter. The small island on which he had previously met with a Japanese bird poaching party was covered with the bones of thousands of booby and gooney birds. So destructive had been the work of the Japanese that the party saw but few birds where Weisbarth had seen countless thousands when he first visited the wreck in the schooner Ada some months ago.

### MAY GO AFTER BIRDSKINS.

Along the waterfront the query yesterday was: "Will old Weisbarth head for Lisianski Island and secure those Japanese birdskins?" The general opinion seemed to be that Weisbarth would discover that he had some business to attend to over at Laysan Island, the guano island ninety miles from Lisianski Island. And Weisbarth has business over that way which will send him hence in a few days! He says that he has an arrangement to go over to Laysan on a guano carrying errand for Max Schlemmer. People figure that if the Lavinia can reach French Frigate Shoals in three days she can, with a bait of twenty thousand dollars worth of birdskins lying unprotected on Lisianski Island, reach that place in almost steamboat time. But this is a matter which Weisbarth does not talk about. He is quite a clever old skipper in the wrecking line and has tackled tougher propositions than the securing of a few bird skins on an uninhabitated island. So it would not surprise the waterfront if Weisbarth suddenly sails away, to visit his friend Max Schlemmer. There are any number of people on the waterfront who are willing to chip in a dollar or so to send the Lavinia off.

No disposition has yet been made of the goods that Weisbarth brought from the wrecked Frenchman but he will probably dispose of them at once for a sum which will place him in a pretty prosperous position.

# Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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TUESDAY : : : : JUNE 28


## NEWSPAPERS AND COURTS.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Judge De Bolt could hardly have been serious in his remarks, made from the Circuit bench yesterday, touching the motive of the Advertiser's leading article about his duty in the Kumalae and Johnson cases. He spoke of it as an insult. Judge De Bolt, of all men, ought to know that this journal has more than once sacrificed its opportunities as a newspaper out of consideration for his dignity and that it is as far from any attitude of insult to him as he should be to it. But let this consideration pass. What we propose to say here has only to do with the freedom of criticism about the acts or policies or possibilities of public men which the American press enjoys and, when honest, exercises for the public welfare; a freedom which means much to every citizen and which it should be the part of every good man to maintain.

A Judge is no more sacred from public comment, save when it is made offensively in his presence, than is a President, a Governor or a member of a legislative body. It is as much the right of the press to tell him where his duty lies—save as saying so may influence a jury or challenge his power to punish for actual contempt—as it is the right of the press to expostulate with the Chief Magistrate of the nation or with Congress or a State or Territorial executive or Legislature. A judge is only above criticism in the narrow limits of his court and while he obeys the law; he is not an infallible pontiff who can, when the plain critic walks the street between the wind and his fictitious sanctity, let loose the blast of excommunication.

There are examples in point which show the true relation between the citizen and the judge. When Theodore Roosevelt began his public career by exposing and chastising Judge Westbrook of the New York Supreme Court he vindicated one of the rights of the American citizen. The people stood by him and did something for him afterward. Another result was a reformed judiciary. When the New York Times demanded that Judges Barnard and Cardozo should either do right in the Tweed cases or stand an impeachment trial, it did a plain civic duty and at the same time mounted to the highest level of American journalism. Today, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in following the Missouri boodle cases like a bloodhound through the courts is a force for justice scarcely less efficient than District Attorney Folk himself and far more efficient than some of the boss-ridden judges who have the cases to try. And it is entirely within its constitutional rights. These examples supply standard rules of conduct for an honest press and Judge De Bolt, whom we believe to be an honest man, may well ponder them before again calling to account a journal which urges him to do his duty despite the sophistry of lawyers who make it their business to rescue criminals from punishment "and of whose health thieves ask before they begin to steal."

Let the Advertiser repeat, for the twentieth time, that it means to be as candid about the judicial department of this government as it is about the other and co-ordinate branches. Its experience of the past few years teaches it that labor in getting rid of bad judges and securing good ones is not necessarily in vain. But for its attacks upon intrenched chicanery on the bench of Hawaii, the opportunity for Judge De Bolt himself would not have come. It was the sentiment so created which got behind him and put him upon a woolsack which the boodlers in and out of ermine had hoped to capture for themselves. When he was once there, however, this paper sought no favors from him and exempted him from no criticism which it thought he deserved; but it has never insulted him and does not expect to do so. At the same time it intends to make the freest and hopes to make the wisest use, in its discussion of public men and measures, of the liberty conferred upon the press by the Constitution of the United States.

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If any more schooners are seen to start off "to wreck the Connetable de Richemont," watch them and see if they don't head for Lisiansky Island where $25,000 worth of bird skins are packed up without a policeman to sit on the boxes.

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Kuropatkin says he won't oppose the union of the two Japanese armies. This is probably lucky for Kuropatkin. The early Russian habit of meddling with these Japanese tea-parties resulted in several accidents that cast a gloom over society.

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Paul Morton became a Republican on May 25 and on June 24 went into President Roosevelt's cabinet. If there were portfolios enough to go around Roosevelt might convert the whole Democracy.

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The record of meritorious work by the Attorney General's department stamps Lorin Andrews as one of the most efficient law officers Hawaii has ever had.

## FRUIT CULTURE LACKING.

No doubt the following editorial paragraph from the Maui News will apply very aptly to Honolulu, as well as Hilo and other towns in this Territory. Hawaii is a fruit country with but little fruit to show of its own production in the local markets. Yet there is enough good soil about Honolulu homes to yield a surplus of fruit which, both in amount and variety, would be the most noticeable tropical feature to a stranger on arriving here. The Maui paper says:

"The News has long and almost vainly urged the land holders of Maui to plant more fruit trees, and the Improvement Association should join hands in the fight. This week several baskets of luscious peaches and grapes were seen on our streets, and inquiry developed the fact that only one or two persons in the whole of Iao Valley have had enterprise enough to plant peach trees and grape vines. The same is true of oranges, a high grade of which are grown in Wailuku and can be seen from the street in front of the News office any day. Yet the whole number of orange trees in the whole of Wailuku does not probably exceed one dozen, even if there are so many. Let the Improvement Association take up the matter and encourage fruit culture in our home yards."

## ST. PETERSBURG SULKS.

By its conduct in ostracizing Ambassador McCormick and his wife, Russian aristocratic society in St. Petersburg is creating an official issue in the relations between the United States and Russia, which can do no good to Russia nor have any effect in America other than fixing an apparent adverse sentiment which might otherwise, even if as real as it appears to the Russians, only prove ephemeral. American public sentiment was clearly, if the preponderance of expression decided it, in favor of the Boers in the late Transvaal war. Yet the Londoners did not appreciably sulk nor show resentment toward the United States or her diplomatic representative at the court of St. James. On the contrary, influence was exerted to prevent the passing sentiment of the American people from developing into official unpleasantness of international moment. After the war the pro-Boer sympathies of Americans drifted away as the smoke of past history, and today Briton and Boer veterans are fighting sham battles with each other at the St. Louis Exposition to grace an American holiday. The London plan may have been selfish discretion, but it was wise nevertheless and an excellent cue for St. Petersburg to have taken under similar circumstances.

## THE VICTORIOUS JAPANESE.

Admiral Togo is still winning laurels for himself and his fleet, having sunk a Russian battleship of over 12,000 tons, and sent a second battleship and a first class cruiser limping into port. His own fleet came out of the fight practically unharmed. Full particulars of this engagement are wanting but it probably represents a forlorn-hope sortie of the Russian warships.

On land the Japanese are also doing well. Despite Kuropatkin's efforts to prevent the junction of Kuroki and Oku, the two Japanese armies now confront him and are entrenching. Kaichou has been taken and an attack of 4000 Russians upon an outpost repulsed. A decisive battle may be expected at any time.

No news comes from the vicinity of Port Arthur but it is to be presumed that a large enough Japanese force is on guard to repulse any sortie which Gen. Stoessel might attempt.

## THAT HILO ACCRETION.

A piece of land in Hilo "growed," a la Topsy, between the shore and the sea. Whether it shoved the island of Hawaii back or forced the Pacific ocean out to make room for it is a question that may be left to the Geodetic Survey. The lawsuit over the title to this insertion of realty bids fair, however, to yield one of the most celebrated cases that have ever appeared in the Hawaiian Reports. It is evidently too complicated for any jury in the Territory to decide without slipping up on some technicality that will cause the verdict to be set aside. A castiron reference to arbitration or an amicable submission of agreed points to the Supreme Court might be suggested to the litigants by their friends. There is one feature of the matter which concerns the public. This is the great amount of time the legal battle is consuming in the courts, which delays justice in many other suits that are congesting the calendars.

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As was expected and hoped by the reputable citizens of Honolulu, Judge De Bolt did his duty by the two convicted legislative felons, Kumalae and Johnson. They were given a year each at hard labor and a considerable fine in costs. This is severe enough, not only to punish them adequately but to strike terror into the hearts of all official scalawags and evil-doers here. We miss a guess if the next Legislature is not as prim in its morals, for fear of getting caught, as the present one was, in its special session, for lack of anything but registered warrants to steal.

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According to Charles M. Dickinson, U. S. Consul General in Constantinople, the Russo-Japanese war is apparently tending now to prevent rather than provoke a general conflict of the Powers. He speaks of the region of the Occidental-Oriental divide. Reassuring conditions in that quarter are to be welcomed, but of course the originally apprehended danger from interference in the present conflict will exist until after the post-bellum settlement.

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Honolulu hasn't forgotten how to celebrate the Fourth and proposes this year to have a parade, speeches and all. The day will be given over to a patriotic good time, though it being Monday for the convenience in carrying out the programme will be made before the beginning of the week.

## JAPANESE MARTIAL TRAINING.

Preparation is the keynote of Japanese success by land and sea. What is understood as preparation in many other military countries is the purchase of arms and ammunition, the building of ships and the primary instruction of large bodies of men in drill and tactics. General plans of warfare are also drawn up. But after all is said and done the real preparation waits for an emergency. In times of peace the field and commissariat work is perfunctory, of a kind that leaves an army when war comes, in the shape the French were when the German conflict began, the British when the Boer trouble broke out and the Russians when the tide of naval battle surged into Port Arthur without warning in the night.

Japanese methods of preparation are different in that they are thorough. Honolulu had a glimpse of them ten years ago when the cruiser Naniwa came into port with Togo in command. No crew was ever so strenuously drilled in these waters. Every waking hour was taken up with some phase of the ship's discipline. No shore liberty was allowed, even to officers, though one of the latter was an imperial prince; and on board, the captain interdicted all light reading and even games of sociability. Officers who wished to read were referred to the ship's professional library; those who wished a relaxing game were told to play Kriegspiel, the German game of tactics. When an officer sought recreation he was told to take a boat's crew beyond the reef and fire at a mark or to get another man and fence. By measures like these, extending to the whole fleet, the Japanese navy has been turned into such a terrible engine of war that it has made playthings of the Czar's battleships.

The army has been prepared in the same way. No one in Japan ever sees drunken soldiers about the streets; they are soberly attending to their duties, all the time learning something. Diversion is not encouraged among officers, who are looked to to keep themselves on a war footing. Their study of professional books is incessant; their conversation among themselves is not social but military; year in and year out they are practicing gunnery, working out war problems, experimenting with explosives, making themselves experts. Back of them is the general staff preparing for war in any quarter. The staff even fills warehouses with bundles of faggots to supply fuel for soldiers in a treeless country; its secret service men make maps everywhere and take coast photographs as they did in these islands several years ago; back in the country, far from prying eyes, the staff tests new enginery of war. In all ranks of the service a fanatical patriotism, based on the State worship which is taking the place of the worship of ancestors is cultivated. Contempt for death is taught; and when there comes a chance to test a regiment in peace, by the gauge of peril, that regiment is sent out, as one was sent winter before last into the blizzard-swept snow fields of northern Japan, where a whole battalion perished of cold.

With the Japanese warrior, his life, not his spare moments, is given up to preparation for battle. Most European officers do not spend more than a third of their time with the troops. They are to be found on the boulevards, in clubs, in great functions, or in gambling hells. They are the petted darlings of society or the broken adventurers of the racecourse. Drink ravages their ranks; sloth usurps their strength. One cannot conceive a Russian army or navy officer at hard study. It is easier to imagine him at hard drinking. The trains that unloaded supplies for him at Port Arthur before the siege began, as a correspondent has told us, piled up more cases of vodka on the depot platforms than they did cases of shells.

These are reasons why, when Japanese meets Russ, the latter get the worst of it. The little brown man knows the whole alphabet of his business while the Russian knows only part of it; the Japanese keeps himself in the best of physical trim but the Russian does not hesitate at the grossest excesses. An officer of the Mikado is always a soldier; an officer of the Czar is half the time a clubman. So it was with the virile Huns and the decadent Romans. When the former came out of their forests the latter were driven shrieking from their perfumed baths. History, which all the time repeats itself, is telling a very old story now.

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It is a pleasure to the Advertiser to set the public right in the matter of Associate Justice Hatch's politics. Judge Hatch was originally a Democrat but has been a Republican since the movement for annexation became a living issue. He is a member of a Republican club organized [illegible] and may be counted now, as for years past, a firm and consistent supporter of the Republican party.

## THE MONGOOSE QUESTION.

One cannot say what the extinction of the mongoose would mean to the sugar plantations. The destructive little animal was imported to kill the rats which were ravaging the cane fields and he certainly dealt with that pest so effectively that the rat question, on the great sugar estates, has ceased to be a serious one. Unfortunately the mongoose has raided the nests of wild game until the quail, pheasant, turkey, rock-nesting dove and teal duck, once so numerous here, are becoming scarce; and it has invaded so many chicken yards besides, as to have affected the output and price of eggs and of broilers. Hence on sporting and small-farming accounts it is urged that the Territory ought to declare war on the mongoose and exterminate him.

The matter is one to be settled, however, in the way to suit the plantation interests, because, while Hawaii can get along without game and can stand high-priced eggs, it cannot go on without its sugar industry. Should the fact appear, after investigation, that the extinction of the mongoose would bring back the plague of rats to Hawaiian canefields—and, we may add, afford the chance for multiplying rodents to spread another plague besides themselves,—then there is but one thing to say: the mongoose must be preserved. But out of justice to other interests the matter should be impartially and scientifically passed upon; for if the planters could spare the mongoose, Hawaii, without him, would be a better place to live in.

It may be urged that the extinction of the mongoose under any circumstances would be out of the question; but on that point this paper has no fear. The inoculation of the little animal with certain communicable diseases would soon sicken and kill the whole tribe.

## HAWAIIAN DEMOCRATS.

Hearst Democrats of Hawaii now begin to see, what everybody else saw long ago, that they have cast in their lot with a losing cause. As a candidate Mr. Hearst is at the end of his tether and his only hope now is to succeed as a trader of 1904 votes for favors promised him in 1908. Among the assets to be traded are the Democratic delegates from Hawaii. For what price or to whom they are bound even Hearst can't say as yet. Like the goat that lost its tag, they don't know where they are going and the expressman can't tell.

After their experience in the St. Louis convention we shall expect the local Democrats to progress another step in wisdom. Four years ago they sent a man to the national gathering who cast the deciding vote in the platform committee which doomed the ticket to a second defeat on the silver issue. This time they left that man at home but made the error of going wrong in the matter of instructions. After they have been bought, traded and sold like a flock of sheep, and come home fleeced, they will learn another useful lesson in politics and prepare to go the next time unpledged and free, when on the convention ground, to make the best possible alliance for Hawaii.

Incidentally they will learn not to believe all they see in a paper run by the man who wants their votes.

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Three armies now confront each other near Haicheng, according to a St. Petersburg dispatch, the aggregate force numbering 300,000. This would give the Japanese 220,000 and the Russians 80,000, the latter having intrenchments. Evidently we shall soon hear of a battle comparable in losses and in the number of men engaged to some of those in the American Civil War.

### Japanese Military Footgear.

The footgear of the Japanese soldiers is instructive, says a foreign correspondent. Every man has at least three pair of wadded socks, fitting closely to thick cotton gaiters which go up, very much after the manner of puttees, to the knee. The gaiters are worn outside the thick woolen trousers for additional warmth. The socks are, in accordance with time-honored custom, digitated, and permit a thong to be passed between the big and second toes. By means of this thong, invariably one of plaited rice-straw, a thick straw-sandal is fastened to the foot; or else a sandal with a corrugated rubber sole, which gives an excellent foothold in climbing, especially in wet weather. The sandals are extremely light and inexpensive, and may be changed in less than forty seconds. Even Europeans have found such footgear the best possible in mountaineering.

### Story of Oyama.

In a recent letter from Japan Lafcadio Hearn speaks of Oyama, the chief of the Japanese General Staff.

"A pretty story of Oyama," he says, "has been told of late. During his service as judge advocate at Tokyo he attended a ball one night. He was standing near a doorway at this ball when a beautiful European woman came in, and so greatly did her charm impress Judge Oyama that he exclaimed involuntarily:

"What a lively woman!

"She overheard him. With a little smile she looked back over her white shoulder and responding said: 'So are you.'

"What an ex-parte judge!"—New York Tribune.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Charles Lewis was arrested yesterday on a charge of assault and battery.

A daughter was born last night to the wife of "Bob" Levi, the well known hackman.

R. C. A. Peterson is suing R. N. Halstead for $450, a claim for services as real estate agent; also F. J. Church and wife for $375 on a similar account.

Commander Oguri, who passed through here in the Korea, is a brother of Dr. Mori of this city. He is said to be on a mission, terminating in London, of the highest importance to the Japanese Government.

The transport Thomas will have a large number of artillery companies aboard on their way to various posts in the United States. Nearly all the companies of the Coast Artillery have been ordered home from the Philippines.

Mrs. Woodruff, wife of the unfortunate Lieut. Woodruff of the ill-fated expedition against Simputan in Mindanao, P. I., will be a passenger on the transport Thomas en route to San Francisco. She is accompanied by her little child.

Jack London, Acting Governor Atkinson and Walter G. Smith were entertained yesterday noon by Col. Macfarlane at an elaborate lunch. Later Mr. London was taken to the beach and given his first experience with a surf-ride. The famous author has not yet decided whether he will make a book out of his war experiences.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

A son was born to Mrs. A. H. Perry yesterday.

Acting Governor Atkinson merely looked into his office yesterday morning and then went home to nurse a slight cold.

Heirs of the late J. M. Camara Sr. are moving in probate to obtain an accounting from Augusta Bell, appointed administratrix in July, 1900.

Supplies for the National Guard of Hawaii, both quartermaster's and commissary's, are by a recent order allowed to be procured from local firms.

Work in improving Mooheau park, Hilo, will begin the first of July. George C. Beckley, after a chiefly ancestor of whom the park is named, has donated $1000 for it.

Under C. B. Wilson's supervision, the concrete foundations of the mauka arch of the Moiliili bridge are rising. Twenty-foot piles were sunk to secure the base of the construction.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Mrs. J. W. W. Brewster, who was operated on last Thursday, is improving.

Big crowds visited the beach resorts yesterday and hundreds went in bathing.

At the last meeting of the Japanese Medical Association of Hawaii, which was held in this city last week, Dr. S. Kobayashi and Dr. D. Kurisaki were elected respectively as the president and the secretary of the Association to serve in the ensuing year.

Lui Lock, the alleged murderer of L. T. Chin, wept while the religious workers were visiting Oahu prison yesterday morning. This emotion was in striking contrast to the hardihood he displayed on arraignment in court the previous day and may be taken as indicating that at last he realized his awful position.

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Alexander Young goes to Hilo in the Kinau today and will be absent from the city ten days.

Born—In Honolulu, June 27, 1904, to the wife of Walter E. Wall, a daughter. Mother and child are doing well.

Plans are ready in the Public Works Department for the new jail and fire station at Wailuku, foreshadowing a handsome edifice of concrete.

The home of Fred Johnson at Honoluiuli was burned to the ground at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Little was saved of the contents.

Among Acting Governor Atkinson's callers yesterday was Dr. J. E. Duerden of the University of Michigan, who is here to investigate the coral formations of this group.

J. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, on his visit to Kauai last week located about twenty-five homesteaders on rich taro lands in Hanalei valley. The allotments are from one to three acres in area and mostly taken by Hawaiians.

Captain Hamlitt of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Thetis was the guest yesterday of Commodore Clarence Macfarlane at the latter's Peninsula residence. A spin about the lochs in Mr. Macfarlane's launch was enjoyed late in the afternoon.

Fred. W. Beckley, Speaker of the expiring House of Representatives, is reported as saying he will probably not run for the next Legislature. Meantime, so far as his constituency (Maui, etc.,) is concerned, he will stay with the Home Rule party until his term expires.

Mr. Ashley, first superintendent of the Federal Weather Bureau service for the Territory of Hawaii, has entered upon his duties. He will issue a weekly crop bulletin, with report on weather conditions, and a more detailed monthly resume of crops, temperature, rainfall, etc.

Mr. Cahill, night watchman at the Hackfeld wharf, died on Sunday night at the home of his son, William Cahill, Christley lane. He was over 80 years of age and left a wish that his remains be cremated. His son is an engineer on the steamer Mauna Loa, due from Hawaii and Maui today.

William McCarthy, shipping master, and H. U. Edwards, runner for a seamen' boarding house, have been arrested by Marshal Hendry and will appear before U. S. Commissioner Judd this morning on separate charges of violating the statute prohibiting the payment of advance wages for boarding houses within twenty-four hours of the arrival of their vessel.


## Ringing Noises

In the ears (how disagreeable they are!) become chronic and cause much uneasiness and even temporary distraction. They are signs of catarrh; other signs are droppings in the throat, nasal sounds of the voice, impaired taste, smell and hearing.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease, originating in impure blood, and requires a constitutional remedy.

"I suffered from catarrh in the head and loss of appetite and sleep. My blood was thin and I felt bad all over most of the time. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have no symptoms of catarrh, have a good appetite, and sleep well. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends." R. LONG, California Junction, Iowa.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh of the nose, throat, bowels, &c., removes all its effects, and builds up the whole system.



### BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.


## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, June 27, 1904.

| NAME OF STOCK. | Capital. | Val. | Bid. | Ask |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MERCANTILE.** | | | | |
| C. Brewer & Co. | $1,000,000 | 100 | ..... | 300 |
| **SUGAR.** | | | | |
| Ewa | 5,000,000 | 20 | 19½ | ..... |
| Haw. Agricultural | 1,200,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Haw. Com. & Sugar Co. | 2,312,750 | 100 | 48 | ..... |
| Hawaiian Sugar Co | 2 000,000 | 20 | ..... | 28 |
| Honomu | 750,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Honoka | 2,000,000 | 20 | ..... | ..... |
| Haiku | 500,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Kahuku | 500,000 | 20 | 17½ | ..... |
| Kihei Plan. Co., Ltd. | 2,500,000 | 50 | 5 | 5½ |
| Kipahulu | 150,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Koloa | 500,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| McBryde Sug Co., Ltd. | 3,500,000 | 20 | 3 | ..... |
| Oahu Sugar Co. | 3,600,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Onomea | 1,000 000 | 20 | 24 | ..... |
| Ookala | 500,000 | 20 | ..... | 10 |
| Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd. | 5,000,000 | 20 | 3¼ | ..... |
| Olowalu | 150,000 | 100 | ..... | 80 |
| Paauhau Sug Plan Co. | 5,000,000 | 50 | ..... | ..... |
| Pacific | 500,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Paia | 750,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Pepeekeo | 750,000 | 100 | ..... | 140 |
| Pioneer | 2,750,000 | 100 | 75 | ..... |
| Waialua Agri. Co. | 4,500,000 | 100 | 38 | 40 |
| Wailuku | 700,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Waimanalo | 252,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| **STEAMSHIP COS.** | | | | |
| Wilder S. S. Co. | 500,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Inter-Island S. S. Co. | 800,000 | 100 | 95 | ..... |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | | |
| Haw. Electric Co | 500,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| H. R. T. & L. Co., Pd | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 |
| H. R. T. & L. Co., C | 1,000,000 | 100 | ..... | 80 |
| Mutual Tel. Co | 150,000 | 10 | ..... | ..... |
| O. R. & L. Co | 4,000,000 | 100 | ..... | 72½ |
| Hilo R. R. Co | 1,000,000 | 20 | ..... | ..... |
| **BONDS.** | | | | |
| Haw. Gov't., 5 p. c. | ..... | ..... | 97½ | ..... |
| Haw. Ter., 4 p. c. (Fire Claims) | ..... | ..... | 90 | ..... |
| Hilo R. R. Co., 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | 104¾ | ..... |
| Ewa Plant., 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| O. R. & L. Co., 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 104½ |
| Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Olaa Sugar Co., 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 |
| Waialua Ag. Co., 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 |
| Kahuku 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pioneer Mill Co, 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 |
| Paia 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 |
| Haiku 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 |
| Hawaiian Sugar 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 |

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

Twenty-three Ewa @ $20.

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

| Day | June | BAROM. 9 a.m. | BAROM. 3 p.m. | THERM. Min | THERM. Max | Rainfall to 9 a. m. | Humidity | Clouds | Wind | Force |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | 18 | 30.01 | 29.93 | 72 | 82 | .00 | 64 | 1 | NE | 1-3 |
| S | 19 | 30.08 | 30.04 | 70 | 82 | 02 | 67 | 2 | NE | 1-3 |
| M | 20 | 30.05 | 29.99 | 72 | 82 | .03 | 67 | 4 2 | NE | 0-2 |
| T | 21 | 30.01 | 29.96 | 72 | 83 | 00 | 68 | 1 | NE | 0-2 |
| W | 22 | 30.01 | 29.95 | 72 | 84 | .00 | 71 | 2-7 | NE | 1-6 |
| T | 23 | 30.03 | 29.99 | 69 | 85 | .01 | 75 | 6 | * | 1-6 |
| F | 24 | 30.04 | 29 98 | 68 | 83 | 00 | 68 | 8 4 | NE | 0-1 |

* SW-NE.

**Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is—06 for Honolulu.**

## TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

| Days | June-July | High Tide Large. | Ht of Tide | High Tide Small. | Low Tide | Large. Low Tide | Small. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises and sets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | p.m | Ft. | a.m | a.m. | p.m. | | | | |
| M | 27 | 3.41 | 2.1 | 2 56 | 8 29 | 10 50 | | 5.20 | 6.45 | Rise |
| T | 28 | 4.15 | 2.0 | 3.38 | 9.07 | 11 22 | | 5.20 | 6.45 | 7.36 |
| W | 29 | 4.49 | 2.0 | 4.23 | 9 43 | 11.52 | | 5.21 | 6.46 | 8.22 |
| T | 30 | 5.20 | 1.8 | 5 10 | 10.21 | , | | 5.21 | 6.46 | 9.04 |
| | | | | | | | a.m. | | | |
| F | 1 | 5.52 | 1.7 | 6.02 | 11.00 | 0.28 | | 5.21 | 6.46 | 9.43 |
| S | 2 | 6.27 | 1.6 | 6 58 | 1.04 | 11.49 | | 5.22 | 6.46 | 10 50 |
| | | | | | | | p.m. | | | |
| S | 3 | 7.07 | 1 4 | 7.51 | 1 41 | 12.5. | | 5.22 | 6.46 | 10.59 |
| M | 4 | 7.47 | 1 2 | 8.53 | 2 50 | 2.03 | | 5.22 | 6.46 | 11.45 |

Full moon June 27th at 9:52 a. m.

**Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.**

**The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.**

**Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees thirty minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m. which is the same as Greenwich, 9 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.**

# CALIFORNIA DEAD HORSE

## Produces Stormy Talk Between Lawyers.

Clark & Henery vs. H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., and Castle & Cooke, Ltd., was argued and submitted in the Supreme Court yesterday. It is an appeal from Judge De Bolt's judgment for plaintiffs in the full amount claimed, the suit being based on an agreement of defendants, as agents of Oahu Sugar Co. and Ewa Plantation Co. respectively, to pay plaintiffs a bonus of $25,000 upon the completion of their contract with the United States Government for dredging Pearl Harbor channel, a stated proviso being the opening of the harbor to commerce. Castle & Cooke paid its share, while H. Hackfeld & Co. fought and is fighting the claim.

As Justice Hartwell was counsel for plaintiffs below, Judge Gear sat with Chief Justice Frear and Associate Justice Hatch. A. F. Judd now appears for plaintiffs, and H. E. Cooper of Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper for defendants.

DR. CARTER MINORS.

Judge Robinson yesterday morning partly heard the petition of Edgar Henriques, as next friend of the minor children of Margaret V. Carter, deceased wife of Dr. A. B. Carter, Makao, Oahu, to appoint H. W. Kinney guardian pending the appeal of Mrs. Jessie K. Kaae from a decree removing her as executrix of the estate. Cathcart & Milverton appeared for petitioner, and C. W. Ashford for respondent.

It was sought to be shown that Mrs. Kaae was serving under a worthless bond, it having as surety the Fidelity Insurance Co. whose license was cancelled by Deputy Insurance Commissioner Geo. E. Smithies. This official was examined as a witness, testifying that the surety's liabilities were about $116,000 against assets of $35,500. The hearing was continued.

OLD CLAIMS HEARD.

After partly hearing the suit of P. H. Burnette vs. P. E. R. Strauch, Judge Robinson continued it until Thursday. G. A. Davis appeared for plaintiff, and defendant in person.

J. L. Howland vs. Byron O. Clark was also partly heard by Judge Robinson, being continued until Friday. G. A. Davis represented plaintiff, and Royal D. Mead defendant.

STORMY SCENES.

Both of the two foregoing cases are actions on old judgments. The Howland vs. Clark proceedings on this occasion consisted of the "examination of judgment creditor." It yielded stormy scenes between counsel throughout.

"I will not be interrupted by the partner of W. O. Smith," Mr. Davis declaimed at an objection Mr. Mead offered to the course of examination. Mr. Davis at the time was endeavoring to compel Mr. Clark to reveal his financial status, in which he was sustained by the court.

A little later Mr. Mead formally objected to a question. Mr. Davis paid no attention to the objection, but pressed the witness for an answer.

Mr. Mead sprang to his feet in a choleric mood and, leaning over toward opposite counsel with blazing eyes, exclaimed:

"I want Mr. Davis to understand that I have a right to make an objection and that he must wait until the court rules on my objection."

It was red light and Roman candles all through.

Mr. Davis was overruled by the court just before adjournment in his demand for an order to attach the shares held by Mr. Clark in the Clark Farm Co., the Hawaiian Fruit and Plant Co. and the Tropic Fruit Co.

Mr. Clark, against the objections of Mr. Davis, made several voluntary statements of his affairs to the court. For one thing he protested against being dragged into court here, after the lapse of years, and held accountable for "dead horse debts" in California. He claimed, backed by his counsel, that there was no moral or equitable right in the claim.

SENSATIONAL TURN.

Judge Robinson, admitting that such might be true, ruled that nevertheless there was a prima facie legal claim against him. Mr. Clark then made this sensational statement:

"The plaintiff has written a letter stating that he never authorized this suit."

Asked if he had the letter with him he answered in the negative, when Mr. Mead asserted:

"I have seen the letter."

Mr. Davis said the note had been given to him for collection, adding:

"The plaintiff has been writing day in and day out for his money."

Mr. Clark told of the failure of a fruit-raising enterprise in California through a visitation of frost. With the aid of his wife's resources he liquidated a portion of his obligations in the concern. He stood between Mr Howland and absolute ruin on that occasion. The plaintiff was still regarded as his friend and he could not conceive how he (Howland) should now be harassing him, knowing well that he came to these islands with the hope of making a fresh start.

Fatima Hanch Mining

There was a setback in the Parker Ranch controversy before Judge Gear yesterday. Its occasion was a motion to transfer the proceedings instituted in the First Circuit from Judge Gear to Judge De Bolt. This was presented by S. M. Ballou and S. H. Derby, attorneys for respondent in the suit to remove A. W. Carter as guardian of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor. The ground of motion was that Judge De Bolt having passed upon accounts of Carter, under the rule that the same judge should have jurisdiction over one matter to its conclusion Judge De Bolt should take the present case.

J. A. Magoon, of counsel for the petitioner, J. S. Low, against Carter, opposed the motion, contending that it would be pernicious if parties were allowed to go around picking and choosing judges.

Judge Gear said it was done right along, and finally he took the matter under advisement.

COURT NOTES.

Satisfaction of judgment is filed by Ballou & Marx for plaintiff in the suit of Wing Wo Tai Co. vs. Chang He.

Judge De Bolt granted the petition for leave to sell real estate in the matter of the estate of Wm. Luther Wilcox, deceased. The account of W. O. Smith, executor, was approved except on a reserved question of commissions raised by George Lucas, master, in his report. R. D. Mead appeared for the petitioner, who was also present. The court allowed the master a fee of $50.

An appeal has been entered to the Supreme Court by plaintiff from Judge Gear's decision in the suit of L. H. Dee vs. W. H. Smith.

# SIX MONTH CONTRACTS

Following is a list of the successful bidders for Board of Health supplies for the ensuing six months:

LEPER SETTLEMENT.

Allen & Robinson, coal in bags.

H. Hackfeld & Co., 20d. non cut nails, 20d. galvanized cut nails, boiled oil, lime, Royal baking powder, extra mess corned beef, No. 1 Golden Gate flour, Boston long card matches, Eagle condensed milk, No. 1 sugar, canned salmon, brown soap, wheat.

E. O. Hall & Son, white lead, 3-4 inch galvanized iron pipe, 1 1-4 inch do., 1 1-2 inch do., guava charcoal, kerosene oil.

Hnolulu Iron Works Co., 1-2 inch galvanized iron pipe, 2 inch do., 4 inch do.

J. A. Hopper & Co., 1 inch galvanized iron pipe, 3 inch do., 3 1-2 inch do., No. 1 Hawaiian rice.

Lewis & Co., Rose condensed milk, coarse salt.

H. May & Co., Kona green coffee, Kona roasted coffee.

Metropolitan Meat Co., best red salmon.

Love's Bakery, medium bread.

Action on all lumber items was deferred until next meeting.

INSANE ASYLUM.

Allen & Robinson, coal.

H. Hackfeld & Co., canned apricots, Royal baking powder, flour, Boston long card matches, canned pears, canned peaches, brown soap, No. 1 sugar, granulated sugar.

J. A. Hopper & Co., No. 1 Hawaiian rice.

Lewis & Co., fresh apples in season, white beans, corned beef, canned corn, maccaroni, kerosene oil, onions, potatoes, extra mess pork, coarse salt, spaghetti, Pouchong tea, canned tomatoes.

Love's Bakery, fresh bread, medium bread.

H. May & Co., dried apples, Bayo beans, California cheese, Kona green coffee, island fresh eggs, leaf lard, Eagle condensed milk, California small oranges, sweet potatoes, large prunes, small prunes.

Metropolitan Meat Co., beef—one fore quarter, rumps, rounds, loin steaks; cooking butter, best red salmon.

Pacific Hardware Co., mill brooms, washing soda.

Honolulu Dairymen's Association, 20 quarts fresh milk daily.

E. O. Hall & Son, steamboat brooms, yard brooms, large mops.

# KAPAA POSTOFFICE CASE COMMITTAL

U. S. Commissioner A. F. Judd yesterday held a preliminary examination of Levi P. Kauhoe, the lately removed postmaster of Kapaa, Kauai, on the charge of embezzling $1891 of postoffice funds. P. O. Inspector Frank J. Hare, George Mundon, Wong Feart and Marshal Hendry gave evidence. Mundon and Feart are sureties on Kauhoe's bond.

Kauhoe declined to make a statement before securing counsel, and was committed under $4000 bonds to the next Federal grand jury. The bail not being produced, the Marshal took the accused into custody. Assistant District Attorney Dunne represented the United States.

For the offense charged the penalty is not less than six months nor more than ten years' imprisonment and a fine equal to the amount embezzled.

### Koolau Republican.

Eighty-one Republicans participated in the club election of the second precinct, fifth district, Koolauloa, electing the following officers:

President, George Kekauoha, 85; first vice-president, J. Kealoha, 67; second vice-president, L. K. Nuuhi, 59; secretary, H. B. Aaiu, 81; treasurer, L. H. Nahoa, 86; judges of election, J. M. Kaiaoni, 69; John Parker, 68; Hamilton, 59; executive committee, H. C. Low, 76; Jno Apiki, 75; Jno Akau, 67; H. K. Pualewa, 67; M. Kaiaoha, 61.

# ODD FELLOWS HONOR MEMORY OF DEPARTED

## Principles of the Order Beautifully Presented by a Daughter of Rebekah—Eulogies Upon Past Year's Dead.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

For the last time the Odd Fellows of Honolulu met yesterday in old Harmony Hall for the memorial service for the brothers who have departed this life during the past year. It was a service which will be long remembered, not only by reason of the number of participants of the Odd Fellows and Rebekah Lodges, but from the beautiful floral decorations and the excellent addresses.

The memorial service was set for 2 o'clock and at that hour the lodge hall was filled. B. F. Boyden, Noble Grand, presided, and the other officers, with Rebekah officers in similar positions, occupied the various stations about the hall.

The service opened with a vocal solo by Mr. Chambers, followed by the audience singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee." Noble Grand Boyden made brief reference to the reason why Odd Fellows met annually for Memorial Services in honor of departed brothers. Secretary E. R. Hendry read the roll call of the dead, on which were the names of L. Way, P. C. Martin, Mr. Adamsthwaite, J. F. Scott and D. T. Bailey.

Following a vocal solo, excellently rendered by Mrs. C. S. Crane, Brother H. T. Moore spoke feelingly with reference to L. Way, P. C. Martin and Mr. Adamsthwaite. Brother J. Lightfoot made a long and excellent address on brothers J. F. Scott and D. T. Bailey.

The address of the day was made by Mrs. F. A. Smith, Past Grand of Pacific Rebekah Lodge, No. 1. The address was a beautiful tribute to Odd Fellowship and to the principles of brotherly love and friendship which are the primal essentials of the order. Mrs. Smith said, in part:

Brothers and Sisters: When one of your committee called on me and asked me to contribute something to our services today, I felt I must refuse and leave it to others more qualified in oratory than myself, but on second thought I said, if a sister is among the very first to be called upon to render all those little wants and comforts to the sick and afflicted, oftentimes the last to close the lips of the departed one, why then is she not worthy of some little share in the ceremonies we are this day to commemorate over those departed ones, besides simply decorating their graves with a few flowers. This then is my apology for appearing before you and usurping, as it were, the right and honor usually accorded a brother, but I won't go into many data or statistics concerning Odd Fellowship for there are too many brothers here who have all those things at their fingers' ends, and you have heard them over and over, but what is there new I can say? Nothing, but the old story of Friendship, Love and Truth, though the old is ever new and well worth repetition. So I'll simply take that for my subject.

I might, however, go back and say that the origin of Odd Fellowship is really unknown, some dating it back as far as Adam who is said to have laid the corner-stone, others say it existed among the Jewish priests; still others, among the known soldiers under Caesar, A. D. 55, but be that as it may, we know Odd Fellowship has no authentic history back of the year 1800, and we know it has been so transformed and altered that as it now is in the United States it is purely of American growth, and wherever on earth you find it, it owes its existence to, and has been planted and nurtured by the Grand Lodge of the United States.

Odd Fellowship consists, I may say, of two kinds—Lodges and Encampments, with their numerous degrees and sub-degrees, the Royal Purple degree of the Encampment being the highest and last attained of all, and a side or honorary degree of Rebekah, founded in 1851 or 2 by Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, and I feel rather proud of the fact, that a Scotchman and namesake of my father, Alex. Fraser, was the first to obtain a legal charter for Honolulu.

And now a few words about the Instructions received from Odd Fellowship. When a man crosses the threshold of Odd Fellowship, it's a very important period of his life. The lessons he learns, and the duties assigned him throughout his progress in the order, will tend, if he be true to his nature, to his moral and intellectual development. He must therefore prepare his mind for the duties he is about to undertake and the instructions he receives. He will find in them the voice of wisdom and virtue, and he will learn that whoever listens to that voice and obeys it will find the way to contentment and happiness, the greatest wealth a man can desire.

We are but shadows floating for a moment over time, then sinking into the depths of eternity; how often are we called upon to shed the tear of sympathy over the grave of our fellowmen. How brief is our life, how necessary that we should prepare for its close, man is surrounded on every side by memorials of his mortality. Today he looks on the smiling infant in the cradle, tomorrow he sees the young man cut down in the bloom of youth and still further on he follows one who, after a long pilgrimage in this life, closes at last in rest. Upon his own brow is stamped the seal of mortality and he is cut down by the hoary hand of decay upon his own system, of that day when he, too, shall become a tenant of the tomb.

Yet death teaches us that our hearts should foster no evil—evil that bane of society and fountain of all wrong. Friendship, Love and Truth, if practiced faithfully are a safeguard against all the ills of mankind. If we follow their instructions we shall indeed be happy. Friendship, Love and Truth, if practiced universally, would make of this world a universal paradise. Let us be honest. An honest man is the noblest work of God. Honesty and Virtue are ever admired even by the bad. Evil and sin are despicable even to those who practice them. The influence we show on others will have its effect for good or evil. In all our dealings with mankind, especially our brethren, let us take no more than our due, let us avoid the very semblance of deception. Let us speak well of our brother, and if we cannot speak well of him, let us hold our peace concerning him.

Men are not always what they seem. The poor man, in humble garb and with hand rough from honest toil, may be wise and good, while the rich man, with the style and appearance of what the world calls a gentleman, may be base and mean. Let us judge of a man, then, by his conduct, not by personal appearance.

Fraternity this is our corner-stone. It teaches us to regard the whole family of mankind as our brethren, all children of one heavenly Father, in who we live and move and have our being, and we should, in our conduct, reflect the image of that Father after whose likeness man was made. Friendship, Love and Truth, fit warriors against vice in all its forms. Friendship prompts the contest, Love with its gentle influence supplies the weapons, and Truth consecrates the effort and leads to victory. Let us engage in this Holy War, nor cease our battle until the whole world shall be conquered to our cause, and induced to enlist under our banner.

As a child, I remember looking at the certificate of my father as it hung on the wall and thinking how complex and strange it all was. I couldn't fathom it, but as I grew older and especially after becoming a Rebekah, it was like an open book. There the all-seeing eye "Thou, God, Seest Me," for the eye of the Lord is in every place, beholding the evil and the good. Then our tongues. Let us bridle our tongues and the secrets we have promised to keep inviolate will never be divulged by any one, except by a man or woman devold of the principles of honor.

Then, the heart in hand, Odd Fellowship teaches us to relieve the distressed, etc. Whatever our hands find to do in this respect, let us do with our whole heart, willingly and cheerfully, not grudgingly. The heart should go with the hand; they must not be divided in their efforts. You are all Odd Fellows, but I must say one word to the Patriarchs, of which brother S. is a member. He doesn't seem inclined to tell one much about them, but they go about their work, as we all should, in a quiet, unostentations way but I do know this—that the Patriarchs of old were a peaceable, contented and happy people, dwelling in tents and following the life of shepherds. They were happy because they were good. Now Patriarchs of today though ye dwell not in tents, imitate the example of the patriarchs of old, and you, indeed, shall be happy.

Now, before I close, a word to our sister Rebekahs. Odd Fellows went along tolerably well for some years, but there was something lacking and that something turned out to be woman. She had been kept out of the order therefore, not as some said to me once, because she couldn't keep a secret, but because of her social position and standing in those days. But in 1851 or 2 a man by the name of Schuyler Colfax wrote the degree of Rebekah, in Indiana.

Back as far as 1775 there were lodges for women all over Europe especially in France but of a social or frivolous nature as their names would indicate. Perseverance, Knights and Ladies of Joy, Daughters of Penelope and the like, they were full of nonsense. When a man was going through their degrees, it was the age "to love," and a maiden, "to be loved." All sorts of fanciful names were applied to their regalia and paraphernalia. A glass was called a lamp. Fill your glass, was to fill your lamp. Water was called oil; wine, red oil, and a person to be initiated was marched around the hall with chains of iron around his neck in search of the Temple of Love or Garden of Eden, and when he found that Temple the chains were replaced by garlands of roses.

Now the Rebekahs of today, while we go in for social pleasure, that is not all we think about. Not one of us but would cancel any social pleasure to do a kind act or deed. Who were more ardent at the time of the Spanish-American war, when the soldiers were pouring in upon us, sick and dying? Who put forth their whole energies, heart and hand, to relieve their necessities? Perhaps only to write a letter for them but what good cards of [illegible] we perhaps shall never know.

[illegible] who has started us, and full of kind acts and deeds, she let not her left hand know what her right did. I never went to her for counsel or advise but it was freely given and of the right sort. I make special mention of her because when I come into this hall, I think of the vacant chair, but our ship must sail on, though we've lost some of our good crew. I might mention many more good works of the Rebekahs. We have another brother and sister, who have stood by the ship, perhaps unlike the sister I have just spoken of in disposition, yet alike in performing good deeds and kind acts, who threw open their hearts and their home to admit a sick and dying Rebekah, and her grave today will not be forgotten, whereas if the Odd Fellows did not exist she might be forsaken and alone. Indeed our works may be best described in a few lines.

Brothers and sisters I shall soon be far from you and if I have only droped one word today that will bear good fruit I shall depart happy. I am not going to be here at the dedication of our new home, so near completion, but as you cross its threshold and behold it all so immaculate, so keep your lives and characters immaculate for that home in the heavens, not made with hands.

In the gloomy halls of sorrow,
Be our Mission e'er to rob
Grim disease of all its shadow,
Checking misery's burning throb;
And when death, all prayer unheeding,
Claims the treasured form of love,
May we, while his bolt is speeding,
Tell of brighter homes above.
Be it our desire to soften
Stern affliction's cruel blow,
Cheer the widow and the orphan
Till their tears forget to flow

# FORCE TO BE REDUCED

On July 31st a number of changes are to be made in the force of the Custom House. These changes are brought about primarily because of slack times but a change in the character of the vessels visiting this port is largely responsible for it. Such vessels as the Korea, Siberia, and Mongolia require only the same number of inspectors on guard duty around them as a smaller vessel would and each of those large vessels cuts down the number of smaller vessels calling here and incidentally the number of men needed for guard duty. Few sailing ships from foreign countries are now visiting Honolulu, and so the force needed in the Custom House, according to Uncle Sam's strict business ideas, must be shaved down.

It is stated that on the last day of next month three day inspectors, two night inspectors, and four or five clerks are to be discharged from the Custom House. It is not known yet who all the men are who are to go.

Collector of Customs E. R. Stackable, when interviewed concerning the matter yesterday, admitted that some men were to be dropped from the Custom House pay roll at the end of July and said: "Owing to the lack of business and shipping the conditions in this port are such that we find we have more men in the Customs' service than are required to cope with the business."

# OUTING ALLOWED RUSSIAN CAPTIVES

The number of Russian prisoners at Matsuyama up to May 24 was as follows: Nineteen officers, thirty-six noncommissioned officers, 409 privates, a total of 464. Though it is somewhat an old story and has up to date been kept private by the authorities, two of the prisoners, who arrived at Takahama port on May 15 en route to Matsuyama, attempted suicide by throwing themselves into the Inland Sea, but were rescued. The reason of their rash act was that they feared if they landed the prisoners would be massacred by the Japanese. Contrary to their idea all the prisoners were warmly treated on landing and the said two men appear to be themselves ashamed of their attempted suicide. It is arranged that the officer prisoners will shortly be allowed to visit the famous Dogo hot springs resort, situated near Matsuyama, under the supervision of officials in charge. The new Japanese clothes to be worn by them on that happy occasion are now being made.—Japan Gazette.

### Chinaman and Porto Rican.

Evidence of the cosmopolitan nature of the population of Honolulu crops up daily at the police station.

There was an instance of this yesterday. A few hours after the arrest of a Chinese his Porto Rican wife, who is probably the prettiest woman of that nationality in Honolulu, called at the station and was permitted to go to his cell to talk to him.

[illegible] General Meckel of Berlin, formerly military instructor of the Japanese army, has received a telegram from General Kodama, chief of the Japanese staff, saying: "The Yalu victory was won by officers you instructed."

# WITH THE ARCHITECTS

## Little Is Doing In Down Town Section.

There is a difference of opinion as to the state of the building trade, some architects reporting they have little on their hands at present, others referring to more or less activity under their supervision.

Down-town building has practically come to a standstill, the completion of the Odd Fellows' Building and the alterations in the Waterhouse block comprising about all the business being done. The erection of the Pythian Temple at the intersection of Union and Garden Lane is the only thing for the future to constitute building operations in the business district.

The opening of Pauahi street from Fort to Nuuanu street, which is about completed, may be the means of more activity in the building line in that section.

Architect W. M. Campbell, who has built most of Pawaa, has all the work he can attend to. He has under construction eleven buildings and three more are projected, the plans already being drawn. As to the demand for houses Mr. Campbell stated yesterday:

"I have a constant demand for new houses. I understand that there are houses idle all over town, but the demand with me seems to be in the way of new houses, and especially those of the "Campbell" design. They comprise all modern improvements, whereas many of the houses lying idle need many of the modern appurtenances to make them habitable according to present ideas. There is not a house in Honolulu that I have built that is vacant. Even as hard as times are reported I have people waiting for houses. I am getting about $10 more for my houses than many other owners of houses of like dimensions."

Campbell is building six houses for Gehring & Butzke, the plumbers, on a lane running between King and Young streets near the Atherton premises. These will cost in the neighborhood of $10,000 with improvements. He is also constructing a cottage with stone foundation at Oahu College to be used as a teacher's cottage. Another house is going up in Pawaa for E. Madden and a handsome residence is being constructed on Beretania street next to H. E. Cooper's, for Fred Wundenberg. Another handsome home of colonial design is also going up on Beretania street opposite B. F. Dillingham's, for L. Abrams of the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Company. On July 1 Mr. Campbell will begin the erection of three houses in Kaimuki.

Architect Traphagen, who has been architect for most of the large buildings in the city, including the Young Hotel, Hackfeld & Co., reports business in this line dull. In fact there is little doing in business blocks, and but few fine residences are even contemplated. The U. S. Immigration Station will be one of his future works.

It is reported that some new buildings for special laboratory work will be constructed at the Planters' Experiment Station, Makiki, in a short time.

# NEWSPAPERMAN'S RIG IS STOLEN

About 11:30 last night a rig belonging to a member of the Advertiser staff was stolen from in front of the office by a man-of-warsman who wanted to make a quick trip to the Iroquois. The sailor, when he reached the naval docks, circled around the road once or twice and then, getting out, hit the horse with a club or a stone and started it up the Beach road at a gallop. Frank Lillis, driving a hack, had a narrow escape from being run down. Coming up town he described the rig to Patrolman Bowers who identified the owner. Search was made and the horse and wagon were found intact down by the sea in front of the Honolulu Iron Works. Judging from the tracks the horse had made a whirl all over the beach beyond the coal piles, narrowly missing a post or two. On the Iroquois a general denial was made of any man coming aboard drunk at the hour specified.

### Indicted for Burglary.

On indictments charging burglary Ah Nam Chang, Ah You, William Ayau and Yin Chin were arrested yesterday. Wm. Ayau is a boy who was formerly employed by the Pacific Hardware Co. and Yin Chin was formerly the manager of a Chinese hardware company which purchased its goods from the Pacific Hardware Company. Some months ago the Pacific Hardware Company learned of the pending of a large amount of goods from its store by pounding methods. Under a charge of burglary the boy and Yin Chin have now been indicted for this crime.

# ANOTHER WATER SUIT

## To Enjoin Ditch On Makawao Lands.

MAUI, June 25.—Friday morning the question of an injunction against the Maui Agricultural Company in regard to the construction of the new ditch through the Makawao lands of George E. Miner was raised before Circuit Judge A. N. Kepoikai of Wailuku. A week or more ago a temporary injunction was granted and work on the ditch through the Miner lands was stopped. The hearing of the matter was postponed until Tuesday the 28th. J. M. Vivas was the attorney for the plaintiff.

An injunction preventing all further excavation of the ditch through the Miner premises was asked for by the plaintiff, pending the trial of a ten-thousand-dollar damage suit against the ditch company (or Maui Agricultural Co.) brought by Miner to be tried by jury at the next (December) term of court.

The Miner property mentioned in this suit consists of six or seven hundred acres of land covered for the most part with lantana, situated makai of the Puuomalei lands in Makawao.

The new waterway of the Hamakua Extension Ditch Co. will not be completed until the last of September, and this will retard the planting of the lands of the Maui Agricultural Co.

LAWYER VS. PREACHER.

All the Republican precinct clubs of the island will hold meetings today to elect club officers. Considerable interest is manifested over the election of president by the Lahaina club, the candidates being Ex-Circuit Judge J. W. Kalua and Rev. S. Kapu. The latter, it is stated, has the backing of the local plantation people and the former has always been popular with the Hawaiian residents of the town.

Yesterday a wireless message was sent to A. S. Humphreys of Honolulu expressing the congratulations of J. M. Vivas and the Wailuku bar.

On Wednesday L. von Tempsky, manager of Haleakala Ranch, having been duly authorized, rounded up and impounded 65 head of stray cattle on the government lands at Omapio, Kula.

NOTES.

The new butcher shop at Puunene is the best establishment of the kind on Maui. In connection with the shop it is equipped with a cold storage and ice plant complete. The California butcher in charge makes ham and bacon among other desirable articles of food.

Contractor W. J. Moody, who has recently completed a workshop and teacher's cottage at Lahainaluna and a three-room schoolhouse at Makawao, will depart next week for Koloa, Kauai, where he will immediately erect a schoolhouse of two rooms.

The meeting of the Makawao Literary Society, which was to have been held last evening at the Puunene residence of H. P. Baldwin, was postponed on account of the critical condition of W. E. Beckwith, who is very ill at Puunene hospital.

The league baseball game of the 19th at Weil's Park, Wailuku, resulted as follows: Wailuku, 29; Makawao, 13. The arm of Gomez, the Makawao pitcher, gave out.

The Haiku pineapple company has obtained the services of Caleb Winsor, an expert canner, formerly employed at Ewa. The Haiku factory has been busy for several weeks past in making cans but will now can the fruit.

W. O. Smith returns to Honolulu this afternoon, having made a flying visit to Maui on law business.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Lemmon of Nahiku will depart for the coast July 3.

L. von Tempsky of Haleakala Ranch went to Hilo on Tuesday and returned on Friday. He was called as a witness in the Parker case.

One of the attractions of the 4th of July picnic at Sunnyside, Paia, will be a ring tournament—tilting for rings from the back of a galloping horse.

Saturday afternoon the 10th, at the polo grounds at Paia, the "Reds" defeated the "Yellows," 1 3-4 to 3-4.

George O. Cooper has been at Lahaina during the week doing politics.

On the 24th, Mrs. Dowsett of Makawao returned from a three months' trip to New York where she underwent a successful operation for cataract. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Randall von Tempsky. Miss Charlotte Baldwin also returned yesterday from Farmington for the holidays.

Weather—Extremely dry; cane, corn and other crops suffering.

**MOTHERS**

**should know. The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-a-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had only known of**

**WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION**

**and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and Pone and Blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on pneumonia." The more it is used the less will be the ravages of disease from infancy to old age. It is both a food and a medicine,—modern, scientific, effective from the first dose, and never deserves or dies appetite. "There is no doubt about it." Sold by all chemists here and throughout the world.**

# POLITICS YET HAZY OVER ON MAUI

The political fight which is to be fought on Maui at next November's election is still enveloped in doubt, owing to lack of present knowledge as to what will be done in the matter of a combination between the democrats and home rulers. The plan of campaign, so far as the republicans are concerned, is already laid out, and a clean fight on clear cut issues is promised. If the democrats put up one ticket and the home rulers another, it means an assured victory for the republicans. If the democrats and home rulers unite under the name of democrats with necessarily new issues, it leaves a weak spot in their armor, of which the republicans can take material advantage. If the democrats fail to fuse with the home rulers, and do not put up a ticket, the home rulers have a chance to win again on Maui, and may the good Lord deliver us from such a mischance.—Maui News.

# MINOR INDUSTRIES PAY MAUI PEOPLE

Six new incorporated enterprises have within the last three years been inaugurated on Maui, all of which pay good and steady dividends, better and more reliable even than sugar. It is this class of minor industries which tends to build up Maui, and her citizens realize the fact and subscribe generously for every new and legitimate industry.—Maui News.

# WARSHIPS WILL NOT CALL HERE

CAVITE, May 19.—Admiral Cooper with the battleship Wisconsin, the gunboat Vicksburg and the naval collier Alexandria left Cavite this morning for Hongkong.

The Vicksburg on reaching Hongkong will bid the rest of the fleet adieu and start for the states via Yokohama and Hakodate, Japan, thence taking the northern passage. She will cross to Bear Harbor, Alaska, and after taking on coal will proceed down the Pacific coast to the Bremerton Navy Yard where she will go out of commission pending repairs.

The Vicksburg is classed in the United States Navy as a composite gunboat of 1,000 tons displacement and horse power of 1,118 with a speed of 13 knots an hour. Her keel was laid in 1897 and she cost the government $229,400. Her guns' battery consists of 6 4-inch rapid fire guns, 4 6-pounders rapid fire, 2 1-pounders rapid fire and 1 Colt.

The gunboat Annapolis, a sister ship of the Vicksburg, will remain at Cavite a while longer in order to complete needed repairs before starting over the same route for the States as the Vicksburg now takes.

Whenever a Vanderbilt gives a large entertainment the names of the McAllisters are sure to be on the guest list. This is regarded as showing a pretty gratitude, for it was Ward McAllister who opened the doors of society to the Vanderbilt family. In those days Mr. McAllister was a dictator, and he persuaded Mrs. Paran Stevens to help along the Vanderbilts. Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt lived at Fortieth street and Fifth avenue. When Mrs. Stevens called on the millionaire's wife the other leaders followed her example. Now Mrs. Vanderbilt has asked to be Patriarch and Approved host. She recently let her friends call and gave a complete bull list was the wonder of the late 1870's. Then followed the most elegant of her receptions and the social triumph was complete.

# LAST WEEK'S EVENTS IN AND AROUND HILO

## Brilliant Tennis Tournament Games---Agricultural Society Active---Waiakea Social Settlement.

HILO, June 24.—As many as could be comfortably seated in the assembly hall of Hawaii Chapter No. 1, Order of Eastern Star, were invited to witness a very attractive program of music, song and comedy last Friday evening. The piece de resistance was a well acted farce-comedy in four scenes representing a word charade of three syllables, the act of which being an explanation of the whole word, "definite." Those taking part were Mrs. H. L. Shaw, Wm. I. Madeira, J. U. Smith, Mrs. D. W. Marsh, Mrs. E. N. Holmes, F. Sousa, Mrs. E. N. Hitchcock, E. E. Richards and Miss Alice Weight. A musical part of the program was contributed by Mrs. O. A. Stevens, Mrs. Breyman, Mrs. McLean, Messrs. Richards, Sousa and Smith.

WAIAKEA SETTLEMENT.

There have been several changes in the Waiakea Social Settlement, but the work thus far carried on has been so satisfactory that it is the purpose of the ladies in charge of this commendable project, to continue the instruction heretofore carried on. Miss Viola Wight has just brought to a close a most successful year of settlement work, and seeks a rest and vacation at her old home of Andover, Ohio. While she has already resigned her position, she will continue in charge until July 1, at which time or soon thereafter, Miss Elsa Grubb will assume control and superintend the settlement work. The Settlement Association, while regreting the loss of so able and conscientious a worker in the departure of Miss Wight, is to be congratulated upon securing the services of Miss Grubb, who has both tact and medical skill.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

On Thursday, June 16, gentlemen's doubles, Vicars and Wachs vs. Sisson and English, won by former. Score 6-3, 6-3. Same date, Balding Bros. vs. Guard and Smith, defaulted by latter team in favor of Balding Bros.

On Friday, June 17, the semi-finals in gentlemen's doubles between Balding Bros. and Vicars and Wachs, was easily won by the former. Score 6-3, 6-2.

On Saturday, June 18, at 4 p. m. finals in gentlemen's singles began. The first set was finally won out by Hapai after Mellor had a lead of 4 to 2, but Hapai steadied down and won four straight games, all being game-15. Owing to rain the game was continued until Monday.

Mellor's drives and net work were splendid and he won handily. Score 6-1. The following set was a complete reversal, Hapai winning 6-1. The latter had steadied down and played a very careful game, returning some phenomenal smashes from Mellor, causing applause from the spectators. The fourth and which proved the last set was more even, the score running up to five all, finally won by Hapai. Score 7-5. Total score of match, Hapai, 6-4, 1-6, 6-1, 7-5. This makes Hapai the winner of the gentlemen's singles and of the Driver Racket put up as a prize by the firm of Woods & Sheldon of Honolulu.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The continued illness of C. B. Fisher of Honokaa has necessitated his going into the Hilo Hospital for treatment. He is under the care of Dr. Stow.

Right Reverend Bishop Libert confirmed 236 members into the Catholic church on Sunday, June 19. It is expected that there will be one hundred more next Sunday.

Mrs. Lehuenui who was so severely wounded by her husband is improving in the Hilo Hospital.

During 1903 11,980 bunches of bananas were shipped from Hilo. It is expected that during 1904 the shipments will reach 60,000 bunches.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Moir announce the engagement of Miss Frances Mary Williamson to Mr. Donald McHattie Forbes, both of Papaikou.

The reef buoy marking the entrance to Hilo harbor has broken from its moorings and is now lying on the beach at the mouth of the Wailuku river. The buoy is the property of the federal government, and Captain Fitzgerald has notified Captain Niblack of the U. S. Lighthouse service in Honolulu of the danger to navigation by reason of the buoy's absence.

Rev. Father Oliver will leave for the mainland en route to his home in Belgium, by the next Enterprise, which leaves Hilo on July 6. Father Oliver has been in the islands for twenty-three years.

The frame work of P. Peck's new residence in Puueo has gone up and the roof will soon span the structure, which is of a simple but ornate design.

Hon. Chas. M. Le Blond has been chosen to deliver the address on the Fourth of July. At some suitable hour in the morning, it is proposed to have a series of aquatic sports at Waiakea river, to be followed by the ball game and races in the afternoon, with a ball in the evening.

The ship Falls of Clyde, will sail at 9 o'clock Sunday morning for San Francisco with 16 white passengers and 50 Japanese steerage. Permission has been received from the customs authorities to carry the additional steerage passengers, and the vessel has been properly equipped with the necessary bunks and life preservers.

Rev. R. K. Baptiste, who has been identified with church and school work in the islands for a number of years, has resigned his position with the Hilo Boarding School and leaves on the Falls of Clyde with his family. He will probably locate at Los Angeles Cal.

Mrs. Wm. J. Stone departed on the bark St. Katherine on Sunday morning as the guest of Captain Saunders and his wife. Mrs. Stone will visit in San Francisco and go to see the children of W. S. Wise at Lakeport, Cal.

The Hilo Agricultural Society at its special meeting last Saturday discussed pineapples and the advisability of erecting a cannery in Hilo. Until definite information as to the output, no action could be taken.

Under the auspices of Brother Henry and his associates, the pupils of St. Mary's school for boys gave a most interesting program last Friday afternoon, which was largely attended by parents and a crowd of visitors.

# BAD COMPANY

## Not a Home in Honolulu Where This Visitor is Welcome.

**The most unwelcome visitor in Honolulu.**

**Is any itching skin disease.**

**Itching piles is known in nearly every household.**

**And eczema is no stranger.**

**They're both bad company.**

**They come early—stay late.**

**We always say "good riddance" when they go.**

**Know how to keep them away? Use Doan's Ointment.**

**Doan's Ointment cures piles and all itchiness of the skin.**

**A Victoria, Australia man endorses our claims.**

**Mr. William Preston has been a resident of Victoria for over half a century and therefore will be known to many of our readers. Mr. Preston is at present residing at No. 68 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."**

**Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, ulcers, bad sores, chilblains etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective.**

**Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 2s cents per box (six boxes 12 50), or will be posted on receipt of price by the Hall Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.**

# LIVELY DAY IS ASSURED

## Wailuku Eagerly Anticipates July 4.

WAILUKU, June 25.—Miss Gay, who has for the past year been in charge of the Settlement kindergarten, left Wailuku for the Coast last Saturday.

W. H. Smith of Honolulu accompanied by his wife, will arrive at Wailuku next Wednesday, to stay over for the races.

Puunene Mill will not finish grinding the season's crop before the middle of July, at which time a harvest home dance will be given.

An athletic club of 45 members has been organized at Puunene, including the baseball, tennis, cricket and polo players. Good thing.

With Berger's band, the Punahou baseball team and a long string of fast horses, the Fourth of July will be a great day on central Maui.

Owing to the difficulty in securing stone masons, it is beginning to be doubted if the new school building in Waimea will be completed by the beginning of next term.

Mr. Dodd, manager of the Waimanalo Sugar Co., of Honolulu is in Maui on business and notes that no sugar in the bush will be considered in Wailuku.

The new bank building of the First National Bank of Hawaii is practically completed save that some delay is being caused by the non-arrival of the doors, windows and plate glass front.

The Republican campaign committee on Maui are perfecting plans to issue a free campaign sheet of 1500 copies per week, during the coming campaign, edited by Hon. S. Kelilnoi and others, and published in Honolulu. An excellent idea, if properly carried out.

Misses Violet and Juliet Atherton, daughters of C. H. Atherton of Honolulu, came over on Wednesday to spend the Fourth with their cousins, Miss Cleo and Master Hebbard Case of Wailuku.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans of the Kona Orphanage are spending a several weeks' vacation on Maui. Mr. Evans is a graduate of the famous Hampton Institute, and is an old classmate of Miss Snow of Maunaolu.

ST. ANTHONY'S SCHOOL.

On last Monday morning, the advance pupils of St. Anthony were examined as to their proficiency in shorthand, bookkeeping, etc., and on Tuesday morning, from 9 to 11, the entire school gave an entertainment, consisting of recitations, songs and school dramas before a large audience of parents and friends. The manly deportment and clear, distinct utterance of the youngsters was in evidence to the fact that there is a man behind them, who is making little men of them.

St. Anthony's has gained an enviable reputation for the good work it does, and the parents of Wailuku may well feel pleased to be able to avail themselves of so good a school for their sons.

At the close of the regular program, Father Julien delivered a short address, and Brother Frank, the principal of St. Anthony, after complimenting his boys for the good and faithful work which they had done, announced that four pupils had graduated with honor from St. Anthony, and were candidates for St. Louis College, Honolulu.

The graduates were Daniel Weight, Jos. Cockett, E. Meyer and Keanu, to each of whom was awarded a handsomely engraved certificate of excellence in school work.—Maui News.

# COL. FITCH AND THE SAKE CASES

Honolulu, June 25th, 1904.

Editor Advertiser: The New York Board of U. S. General Appraisers classed sake as a still wine dutiable at fifty cents per gallon. From this decision the New York importer appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York. That tribunal reversed the N. Y. Board of Appraisers, and found sake to be a "non-enumerated manufactured article," dutiable at twenty per cent ad valorem or about nine cents per gallon. From this decision the government has appealed to the N. Y. United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and this appeal is now pending to be heard at the October term.

With this case and the appeal from it Collector Stackable has, I repeat, no more to do than has the Shah of Persia. The case in which he has taken an appeal is one in which he ruled—and the New York Board of Appraisers reversed his ruling—that the sake which leaked out of its tub on the voyage from Japan should pay duty to the United States just the same as if it were still there. The question as to whether the sake which might, could, would or should have been in the tub, was a beer, a wine, or a "nonenumerated manufactured article" is not involved. If, on Collector Stackable's appeal on the "sake tub" case, it is held that nine gallons of empty air must pay the same duty as nine gallons of sake, the duty will presumably and unless and until the N. Y. Circuit Court of Appeals shall reverse the decision of the U. S. Circuit Court be assessed as on a still wine.

The notice of appeal from which the Star quotes would have given a clearer idea of the issue if it had read as follows:

"Said Board erred in not holding said vacuum which once contained sake to be properly classed as a still wine vacuum, dutiable at fifty cents per gallon."

I deviate from my usual custom of never attempting to correct a newspaper report of litigation in which I am engaged, only because my Japanese clients might be misled by the Star report based upon the confusing phraseology of the notice of appeal into supposing that the Board of General Appraisers had reversed its former sake ruling—which is not the case.

THOMAS FITCH.

After their recent sorrow Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland are prepared to bury themselves in the seclusion of a far-away homestead, and they have leased a comfortable farmhouse near Sandwich, N. H., for the summer. This is almost a historic place, being one of the oldest farmhouses in the country and being one of the best preserved. It formerly belonged to Silas Frye, a wealthy farmer, who put in it furniture of mahogany and plate of pewter. It is said the Clevelands may buy the property and use it for a summer home. The Frye farm is eleven miles from West Ossipee, the nearest railway station, which shows that the former president and his wife wish to cut themselves off from the world in general. The death of little Ruth Cleveland has crushed her parents, and some of the closest friends of Mrs. Cleveland have not seen her since the child's death. Within a few days the spacious Cleveland house in Princeton will be closed.

CHOLERA INFANTUM—This has long been regarded as one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases to which infants are subject. It can be cured, however, when properly treated. All that is necessary is to give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and castor oil as directed, with each bottle and a cure is certain. Since this remedy has come into such general use, there are very few deaths from cholera infantum, and none where it is given. For sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.



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a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter.

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(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE)

in increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use.

This Book and other valuable Bulletins of value to every one engaged in agriculture, are sent entirely free to anyone interested. Send your name and complete address on Post Card.

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**THERAPION.** This successful and popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Wootton, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 maintains its world-renowned and well-merited reputation for curing promptly all the affections of the kidneys, pains in the back, and kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, dangerous skin diseases, boils and swellings of glandular origin, ulceration, & all diseases for which it has been long in vain sought to expel mercury, arsenic &c., a destructive remedy to both life and coin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eradicates every impurity from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 [illegible]

THERAPION


# A RUSSIAN GENERAL'S VIEWS UPON THE WAR

(Continued from page 3.)

Great Britain in South Africa."

"But your fleet has virtually been destroyed," I ventured.

"It is nothing," he answered mildly. "A few millions, no doubt, but in no way a military disaster. Look at the configuration of the coast," and the sweeping gesture once more comprehended the map on the wall; "a fleet could not assist an army in Manchuria—a Russian fleet, I mean—thousands of miles from its base."

"A fleet could hamper the movements of the enemy's transports," I interposed.

"Not materially," was the answer; "when the enemy's base is only 200 miles distant and the enemy in battle formation weeks before he has given the slightest hint of hostile intent, a fleet can be of no avail after the enemy's troops are on the march to the frontier. Japan was still negotiating when she attacked Port Arthur; Japan had landed an army corps in Korea while she was awaiting Russia's answer to her last note; Japan had landed fifteen thousand muratta rifles in Shanghai for Yuan Shi Kai's army two weeks before she torpedoed the Czarewitch."

I wondered whether this soldier was thinking of Fontenoy and the chivalry that inspired the famous, "Gentlemen fire first." But I merely remarked:

"Russia procrastinated; Russia did not reply to Japan's last note; Russia sedulously ignored Japan's demand concerning Manchuria and the integrity of China."

"I am a soldier—not a diplomat," was the retort—the first evasion during the interview.

"Then you do not regard the loss of your fleet as a disaster?" I inquired.

"Morally, yes; materially, no," was the General's answer. "It was absolutely necessary that Japan should win the confidence and applause of the world at the very beginning. Russia can afford to be patient. It may be a long war—and Russia has had experience of long wars."

There was just a glimmer of grim defiance in those soft blue eyes as this soldierly subject of the Tsar hinted of Russia's ultimate purpose.

"Then all depends on the army?" I suggested.

"Unquestionably."

"And the army is adequate?"

"The army will give a good account of itself when it meets the enemy on anything like equal terms."

"Is it prepared for that emergency?"

"It will be prepared."

"Where does the blame lie for Russia's unpreparedness?"

"That is not for me to say."

"Was diplomacy responsible?" I persisted.

"I have nothing to do with diplomacy," was the prompt reply. In this direction I was thrusting at a shadow. I felt around for the substance. "Will the army at Liao-Yang attempt to relieve Port Arthur?" I asked.

"Port Arthur must take care of itself until we meet the Japanese advance from the Yalu," the General answered. "There are enough men in garrison at Port Arthur to defend the fortress and they are provisioned for a year's siege. The enemy has landed at Kinchou, about thirty miles north of Port Arthur, and they must cross the Kinchou mountain through a narrow pass, strongly defended, before they can attack the intrenched position of our troops outside the main fortress of Port Arthur. In the meantime our business is to deal with the Japanese army now threatening in the vicinity of Liaou-Yang."

"You say it is likely to be a long war," I began; "do you think other powers will be involved before the end?"

"If the Japanese are uniformly successful, I am sure other powers will be involved," was the ready answer.

"Why, if the Japanese are successful?" I asked.

"Because the Chinese will not be content to let the Japanese boast that they were solely responsible for driving out the intruder."

"And that would furnish an excuse to Russia for calling on her French ally, under the agreement regarding the interference of a third power?"

General Dessino did not immediately answer. I did not expect a categorical reply. As military agent of the Russian Empire it is not in the province of General Dessino to tell all he knows to the newspapers of the world, and I have reason to know that he would be especially chary in talking of this delicate phase of existing conditions to the representative of an American newspaper.

Finally General Dessino asked a question in his turn: "Do you think it would be necessary for Russia, in the event you have mentioned, to call on an ally?"

My own answer is immaterial; but clearly General Dessino had properly answered my question.

"It is your opinion, then," I went on, "that there is an element of danger in the Chinese army around Pekin and north of the Great Wall?"

"Decidedly. But immediately, I fear the mounted bandits of Manchuria more than I fear General Ma's army or the soldiers of Yuan Shi Kai. It is the guerrilla of Kirin and the region roundatout Harbin that will annoy us before the Chinese army decides to attack our railroad communications. And I believe that the Japanese are already at work among the brigands south of the Amur."

"You do not refer to the Hunghuses?" I interrogated.

"No; I am speaking of the remnants of the wild tribes that were subdued long ago by the Manchus—there are thousands of them, well mounted and well armed—the Japanese have sent to that [illegible]

I asked General Dessino what he thought of the situation as a fighting man, and his soldierly spirit got the better of his country's foe. "The military men of Russia," he continued, "have never underestimated the Japanese in any particular. I may say that Russia, of all the civilized nations, most thoroughly appreciates the danger that lies in what has been called "the yellow peril"—the dominance of the Japanese in the Extreme East. And we are not now minimizing the difficulty of the problem that confronts us. The Japanese are brave; they have acquired in a wonderful degree many of the deadliest traits of the Western civilization; they are a proud race, an ambitious nation, and a determined people. The Russian knows better than others what he has to contend against when he comes in conflict with the most intellectual, the hardiest and the most fanatical of Oriental nations. These people do not fear death; they are intensely patriotic, and they know that Russia's success means the utter elimination of the Japanese Empire from the roll of monarchies."

"It is not the intention of Russia to subjugate Japan, is it?" I asked.

"No," was the answer; "but what rank can Japan hold among the powers if she is beaten in this struggle—as she will surely be beaten unless her allies, open and secret—come to the rescue?"

I understood the veiled allusion to America.

"I think, however," the General continued, "that the United States and Great Britain will regret the success of Japan as bitterly as Russia may regret the defeat of Russian arms and Russian plans in the Far East. I am sure, from my personal knowledge of the Japanese character and Japanese purpose, that Japan will not be the pliant tool in the hands of the British and American commercial exploiters that those enterprising gentlemen imagine. Japan is not the nation to serve as cat's-paw for any other nation, and I am sure that there will be no 'open door' when there is none the inclination of Japan. In the latter lies the peace and Japan will have a very substantial return for all she may sacrifice in this war, you will say, but something, nevertheless."

What we said thereafter was of no importance—mere speculation and idle rejoinder. But I am glad that I met General Dessino, for now I know that the loss of the Russian fleet is not of the slightest consequence, and I think I know what the Russian expects in the event of defeat in the coming campaign on battlefields to be selected by General Kuropatkin or his successors.

### School Hypnotism.

AURORA, Ill. June 10—Alarmed at the rapidly increasing numbers of amateur hypnotists among the boys attending the public schools of Aurora, Prof Barriwell, Superintendent of the East Aurora High School, today issued an order forbidding the youths to further practice their hypnotic spells. The ban will be strictly enforced under penalty of expulsion.

The hypnotic craze is of recent origin, but has spread with amazing rapidity. The disappearance of a prominent club woman, simultaneously with the departure of a Chicagoan, gave rise to the report that the two had eloped and the woman was the victim of hypnotism. This report added to the prevailing craze and Prof. Barriwell was forced to act.

In the schools books of instruction on hypnotism were taking the place of school books and studies were neglected. Roy Raut was recognized as "high priest" of the hypnotist band. Raut hired a hall last night and entertained a big crowd of boys and girls and a number of older persons, who were astonished at his power.

THE EFFICACY of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in the relief of rheumatism is being demonstrated daily. If troubled with this painful disease procure a bottle at once. The application relieves the pain. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# COMMERCIAL NEWS

BY DANIEL LOGAN.

If, as appears generally accepted, the stock market should be taken as the barometer of the financial situation, the week has closed with an encouraging symptom. There were eight distinct transactions reported between boards on Saturday. While no appreciation of any security is recorded and the deals are but small ones, in view of the frequent blank reports of the recent past the mere movement indicated by such a number of separate share-handlings may be recognized as one of those "small mercies" for which we are told we should be thankful. There is a peg for comment in the largest of these deals—namely, 100 Kihei (par value $50) at $5. With the actual status of Kihei in view, the price mentioned is a mystery that, could it be solved, might go far toward clearing away the mists of a generally mysterious situation. Kihei's bonded indebtedness has been wiped out and on the present crop of the plantation there is a clear profit of $60,000. Why its stock should change hands at one-tenth par value under such circumstances is a riddle that, for the present, no attempt will here be made to interpret.

Suffice it to say, Kihei is but one item in a general condition of sugar securities about which the town is becoming more and more agitated. There is murmuring, loud and widespread, in the community regarding that condition, and blame is unsparing but variously fixed upon those supposed to be responsible therefor. One complaint is directed at the brokers. They are said to permit quotations of certain shares to go forth upon the Stock Exchange list at considerably lower figures than such shares can be bought for. It is urged that this practice has a depressing influence and that it might be avoided if the brokers acted more in concert with each other. Similar lack of co-ordination between the banks is also a subject of complaint. The sentiment is expressed that local bankers, as the real masters of the situation, are individually obeying the maxim, "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." They might if they would, it is contended, do much to ease the situation if they only put their heads together to work out a definite plan for restoring confidence and credit.

### PROTECTIVE MEASURE.

There was an error in the San Francisco cablegram of June 24, which stated that Alexander Craw, the horticultural expert, was coming to Hawaii to exterminate the leaf hopper. Mr. Craw is not coming upon a temporary mission of the kind indicated, but to take permanent employment in the entomological division of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry. Prof. R. C. L. Perkins, first assistant entomologist, and one of the other assistants, are going over from the Territorial service to conduct the newly created department of entomology at the experiment station of the Hawaiian Planters' Association. Mr. Craw and an assistant he will personally select in California are to take the places thus vacated by Prof. Perkins and his assistant.

Mr. Craw will take charge of the horticultural quarantine work of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry along with his lieutenant. For twelve years past Mr. Craw has superintended the quarantine of plants at San Francisco for the Board of Agriculture of California. He is generally acknowledged to be without a superior for such service in the United States. Prof. Koebele, chief entomologist of the Hawaiian Government, has for years consulted Mr. Craw in the matter of introducing antidotes to insect pests and plant blights into these islands. All of the consignments of such material sent here by Prof. Koebele while conducting his quests in North and South America have come through Mr. Craw's hands.

To procure Mr. Craw's services it was necessary to offer him more than the salary allotted to the position. It is here that the Hawaiian Planters' Association showed its public spirit by undertaking to contribute the additional $2000 for making up Mr. Craw's salary. The engagement of such an eminent specialist as Mr. Craw for the service mentioned cannot fail to have a good effect upon Hawaiian agricultural securities. There is no doubt at all that exaggerated reports of the ravages of the leaf hopper have materially injured Hawaii on the mainland. While it is equally certain that the pest has done quite too much damage, its insidious introduction will prove not an unmixed evil since it has awakened the Government and the planters to the necessity of more strictly than ever guarding Hawaii's shores from such visitations.

### REAL ESTATE.

Real estate men report deals in some choice residence property on the verge of closing. All of them insist upon it as necessary to transactions that those having property to sell must accept what they call "depression prices," as buyers will not look at anything held for anything approaching the valuations of 1899-1900 boom times. The rate of depreciation is placed at 40 to 50 per cent. For centrally situated residence sites the rates are from five to ten cents a square foot. Cottages of five or six rooms find tenants at from $25 to $30 a month, somewhat more ambitious houses from $30 to $45.

One of the latest suggestions heard is for the organization of a Real Estate Exchange, for the listing of properties and equalizing of valuations. It is respectfully submitted, through this medium, for consideration by real estate agents to whom the idea may be new. As in the case of other securities, large capitalists are being held accountable for much of the existing depreciation. They are said to be all too eager in prosecuting foreclosures, and evincing a lack of public spirit in withholding even moral support from debtors in tight places, for causes that are general, whose chief assets consist in holdings of land. The precipitating of a great amount of both improved and unimproved real estate on the market, it is pointed out, must greatly aggravate the general situation and is likely to retract in the long run upon the financiers who might now, if they chose, check the battering process.

### NOTES IN GENERAL.

A new arrangement for the financing of Olaa Sugar Co. will be consummated within a few days. Kamalo Sugar Co.'s estate on Molokai will be sold at auction, for the benefit of all concerned, on October 24. It is well adapted for ranching purposes. The Territory is saved the necessity of issuing any more of the 4 per cent. fire claims bonds, owing to the receipt of $11,589.83 from the Federal Treasury to refund interest paid by Hawaii on the public debt assumed by the United States at annexation. Plans for the new Immigration Station have been approved at Washington and the work will shortly proceed. This with the early prospect of building operations for the Army Post at Kahauiki will bring considerable Federal money into circulation. It is urged on all sides that our commercial bodies should leave nothing undone which would tend to induce the next Congress to make provision for going ahead with the improvement of Pearl Harbor and the establishment of the long-talked-of naval station there.


**Falling Hair**



**Falling Hair**

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

**Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,**

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humour, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER [illegible] Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.




Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Spasms, etc.,

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**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.**

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle.

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WAR NEWS, CHURCH NEWS, SPORTING NEWS, GENERAL NEWS AND ALL THE LATEST WORLD'S NEWS BY CABLE.

MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND HUMOROUS SELECTIONS, AND A CONTINUATION OF THOMAS FITCH'S INTERESTING ARTICLES ON HIS FOREIGN TRAVELS. PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS OF THE BYSTANDER.

INTERESTING READING TO SUIT EVERY TASTE, AND WITHAL, A CLEAN PUBLICATION ADMISSABLE TO THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Published by the

**Hawaiian Gazette Co.,**

Limited.

65 S. King St., Honolulu, Hawaii.



ARRIVED.

Friday, June 24.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Nawiliwili, at 5:30 a. m. with 370 bags rice, 82 bags paddy, 9 empty drums, and 30 packages sundries.

Saturday, June 25.

Am. schr. Lavinia, Weisbarth, 11 days from French Frigate Shoals, at 1 p. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, at 8:36 a. m.

A.-H. S. S. Arizonan, Lyons, from Seattle, at 10 a. m.

S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from the Orient, at 8 a. m.

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Lanai, Maui and Molokai ports, at 8 p. m.

Sunday, June 26.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports, 4:50 a. m., with 6000 bags sugar for Hackfeld & Co., 27 bdl. hides.

Stmr. Kauai from Ahukini, 1:40 a. m. (no freight).

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Kahului, 5 a. m., with 500 bags sugar, 120 sacks corn, 14 sacks potatoes, 42 hogs, 45 head cattle, 92 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Kaiulani, from Hawaii ports, 5:40 a. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Maui, 5:15 p. m.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, from Pearl Harbor, 5:30 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, June 24.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Hanamaulu, Eleele, Makaweli and Waimea, at 3 p. m.

S. S. Korea, Seabury, for San Francisco, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Aloha, Fry, for San Francisco, at 2 p. m.

Saturday, June 25.

S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco, at 2:25 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kilauea, at 2:20 p. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Lahaina, Kahului and Kipahulu.

Saturday, June 26.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Maui, 3 p. m.

Monday, June 27.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Honolua, Makena, Kihei, Maalaea, Honokaa and Kukuihaele, at 5 p. m.

Am. schr. Edward R. West, Dahler, for Port Townsend.

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, for Maui and Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Anahola, Kapaa, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kalihiwai, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Kinau, June 25, from Hilo and way ports—J. R. Whittle, W. Y. Kwai Fong, Miss M. Schmidt, P. Naone and child, F. F. Lange, L. Whitehouse, H. P. Gehr, Sister Flaviana, Miss Annie Rose, Mrs. W. L. Rose, Bro. Henry C. B. Bridgewater, Mrs. C. B. Bridgewater, Mrs. D. H. Maipo and child, Miss Kaliko Spencer, T. M. Rowland, T. Hind, Wo En Goo Hoy Jr., K. S. Gjedrum, Lam On W. F. Forbes, S. F. Leslie, S. M. Spencer, John Lindsay, James Gibb, Captain J. Ross, Major Milsaps, Mrs. W. A. Fetter, 2 children and maid, A. W. Carter, J. O. Young, A. W. Bottomley, A. Wilder, R. A. Kerns, F. S. Knight and child, Mrs. F. S. Knight, child and maid, Mrs. R. Vieira, Mrs. Irene Ahon and son, Paul Jarrett, George H. Robertson, Mrs. Sing Ke and 2 children, E. Langer, E. Duvauchelle, M. Kishi.

Per stmr. Kauai, from Ahukini, June 26.—Geo. Wilson.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Nawiliwili, June 26.—H. Isenberg and wife, C. A. Rice, Mrs. S. M. Hundley, Master J. B. Cox, C. Dunkhase, Miss E. Kaaia, Mrs. D. Koli, D. Conway, H. Frochlich, Miss E. Batchlor, Miss B. Hundley, J. M. Cox and wife, C. C. Eakin, Wong Feart, Mrs. J. L. Cockett, J. W. Pratt, S. Hundley, Geo. Mundon, J. C. Davis, D. B. Maconachie, Maale Keawe, E. R. Hendry, J. McLaughlin, M. Rosenbledt and 36 deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, from Kahului, June 26.—Mrs. W. A. McKay, Miss Parish, J. W. Waldron, H. G. Danford, C. B. Wells, A. Enos, Jr., J. M. Vivas, Mr. Withington, W. O. Smith, Mrs. H. K. Awana and child, M. Farias and wife, F. G. Sylvester, Chas. Ka, John Smith and wife, Miss Wong Kong, M. Ishikawa and wife, K. Sugimoto, Mow Sing, Fook Loy, W. A. Purdy, Jno. J. Savage, Mrs. Cleveland, P. N. Kahokuoluna, Misses Dinert (2), Miss Hocking, Miss E. Toomey, Miss J. Kawalaea, Lieut. Gordon, R. M. Isenberg, M. McCann, Geo. Pecht.

Departed.

Per stmr. Mikahala, for Kauai ports, June 23.—W. E. Powell, T. Van Kee, R. Naliver, Mr. Fukumoto, Mrs. G. L. Kopa, Master Kopa, Miss Nakanisa, Miss Williams, John Spalding and wife, E. K. Bull, Kau Chew, E. R. Hendry, Yee Shung, Miss B. A. Young, Miss Hastie, Miss H. K. Sorenson, Miss Edith Smith, Mrs. W. W. Taylor, Rev. J. Fukuda, Albert Grois, W. Goodwin, Akau.

From Hilo for San Francisco, per ship Falls of Clyde, June 26.—J. V. Bay, wife and 3 children, Miss Grace Webster, Miss May Webster, Mrs. F. Heidt and 3 children, Miss Irwin, Hazel Anderson, Rev. [illegible] and [illegible] children.

SAILING TODAY.

[illegible]

# FIGURES ON PUBLIC JOBS

## The Kailua Road, Hilo Park Filling and Schoolhouses.

Tenders were opened at the Department of Public Works yesterday for the works mentioned below along with the bidders and prices:

One-room schoolhouse with teacher's apartments at Kawaihae, Hawaii:

| | |
|---|---|
| Otto Oss, 35 days | $ 935 00 |
| Peter P. Davis, 50 days | 884 00 |
| H. De Fries, 35 days | 967 00 |
| Sam Aiwohi | 997 50 |
| J. A. Aheong, 45 days | 1,199 00 |
| H. Kendall, 40 days | 1,269 00 |
| W. J. Moody, 60 days | 1,369 00 |

One-room schoolhouse with teacher's apartments at Pelekunu, Molokai:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wilson & Duggan, 60 days | $ 779 00 |
| Sam Aiwohi | 898 75 |
| Thos. L. Andrews, 48 days | 910 00 |
| Otto Oss, 35 days | 910 00 |
| H. De Fries | 921 00 |
| J. A. Aheong, 45 days | 1,195 00 |
| Olaf Tollefsen, 60 days | 1,214 00 |
| W. J. Moody, 50 days | 1,296 00 |
| H. Kendall, 50 days | 1,320 00 |

One-room schoolhouse with teacher's apartments at Wailau, Molokai:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wilson & Duggan, 60 days | $ 835 00 |
| Sam Aiwohi | 898 75 |
| Otto Oss, 35 days | 900 00 |
| Thos. L. Andrews, 48 days | 910 00 |
| H. De Fries | 921 00 |
| Olaf Tollefsen, 60 days | 1,164 00 |
| J. A. Aheong, 45 days | 1,195 00 |
| H. Kendall, 60 days | 1,320 00 |
| W. J. Moody, 50 days | 1,321 00 |

Filling Hilo Park, Hilo, Hawaii:

Filling except top fill, per cubic yard—Volcano Stables & Transportation Co., $0.25; John T. Brown, $0.19 3-4; D. K. Eguchi, $0.25; L. M. Whitehouse, $0.19 1-2. Top filling of loamy material, per cubic yard—Volcano S. & T. Co., $1.25; 180 days; John T. Brown, $0.21 3-4; 5 months; D. K. Eguchi, $0.50; 80 days; L. M. Whitehouse, $1.25; 160 days. The time given is for both items.

Constructing road from Kailua to Keauhou, Hawaii:

| | |
|---|---|
| Luis Vaconcellos | $ 9,400 00 |
| Benton & Arioli | 9,638 00 |
| C. K. Maguire | 10,950 00 |
| L. M. Whitehouse | 12,995 00 |

### The Champion Cowboys.

John Lindsay and Ikua, known as the champion cowboys of the islands, are in town as witnesses in the Parker ranch litigation. These two men are said to be the most expert throwers of the lariat in the islands. Some years ago a Mexican was brought here to compete against them and they easily outpointed him in every way.

DUE TODAY.

S. S. Coptic, from San Francisco.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S tug Iroquois, Niblack, (station vessel).

U. S. R. C. Thetis, Hamlet, Midway and Lisianski Islands, June 23.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Annie Johnson, Am. bk., Johnson, June 18.

Arizonan, S. S. Lyons, Seattle, June 25.

Archer, Am. bktn., Lancaster, San Francisco, June 9.

Curzon, Ch. sp., Johansen, Nitrate ports, June 7.

Irmgard, Am. bknt., Schmidt, San Francisco, June 21.

Irene, Am. schr., Portland, June 18.

Jabez Howes, Am. sp., Clapp, Newcastle, June 4.

Lavinia, Am. schr., Weisbarth, French Frigate Shoals, June 25.

Mohican, Am. bk., Kelly, San Francisco, June 19.

Marie Hackfeld, Ger. sp., Tulfs, Bremen, June 19.

Rosamond, Am. schr., Fernald, from San Francisco, May 23.

Solano, Am. schr., Rosich, Newcastle, June 22.

### Sugar on Hawaii.

HILO, June 24.—The following sugar is ready for shipment: Olaa, 3600; Waiakea, 19,000; Hawaii Mill, 1300; Wainaku, 3500; Onomea, 26,000; Pepeekeo, 18,000; Honomu, 10,500; Hakalau, 5000; Laupahoehoe, 2200; Ookala, 3500; Kukaiau, 6500; Hamakua, 1000; Paauhau, 4800; Honokaa, 2500; Kukuihaele, none; Punaluu, none; Honuapo, 3400.

### Kauai Shipping.

Purser Friel of the W. G. Hall, which arrived yesterday from Kauai, reports:

"Steamer Mikahala left Waimea 10 a. m. June 23 for Niihau.

"Bark Edward May at Makaweli loading sugar—13,710 bags aboard.

"Bark Emily Whitney at Makaweli discharging coal.

"Fine weather on Kauai."

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY acts on nature's plan—loosens the cold, relieves the lungs and makes expectoration easy. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The following sugar on Kauai is reported ready for shipment: [illegible]

# SILENCE OF GRAVE AT PORT ARTHUR

Since the war began there has been no lack of information regarding the social conditions prevailing in Japan. The war correspondents have been strictly forbidden, it is true, to expatiate on military matters, with the result that to earn their salt they have overloaded us with descriptions of Yokohama and Tokio, the people, customs and manners of Japan ad infinitum. But how do matters stand in Port Arthur? The silence of the grave hangs over the inner affairs of that citadel. Occasionally a glimpse has been afforded in a stray telegram of the prevailing conditions there, but it has not been at all satisfactory.

On Saturday, an Englishman, speaking with a strong American accent, and bearing the evidences of hardship and privation, arrived at Singapore from Port Arthur. He was connected with an Anglo-Russian firm whose headquarters are, at any rate were, in Port Arthur and as he may return some fine day to that salubrious spot "when the Japs cease from troubling and the Russians are at rest" he desires to remain incog. But he gives some vivid accounts of his experiences "up north."

### THE SPY MANIA.

When the war started, he said, the English and American members of his firm thought they at least were safe from molestation, being connected with a firm which was half-Russian. But after the first attack on Port Arthur, the Russians ran madly around looking for spies. They found spies in every shadow of the sun; nobody was safe from the accusation; a Chinaman with a slack queue found himself kneeling in front of an executioner half an hour after discovery. Even the man in the moon grew affrighted, and hid his face behind the hill.

### ENGLISH AND AMERICAN EMPLOYES.

At last a raid was made on the mess run by the English and American employes. An officer and half a dozen Cossacks appeared in the doorway and said "You are under arrest." And the dozen Anglo-Saxons were marched off to the guard room. Not an article of clothing, not a scrap of paper, not a cent of their money were they allowed to take with them. They were marched off—in the dead of winter—just as they stood.

Three weeks they spent in the filthy prison. They were allowed to buy their own food and handed money to the Cossacks to get the food. The Cossacks waxed exceeding fat and the prisoners waxed exceeding thin—no more need be said on that point.

As nothing of an incriminatory nature could be found among their possessions they were at last allowed to go free. But there had been a holocaust at their mess. Nothing remained there after the visit of the Cossacks.

### LIVING IN TENTS.

They were ordered to live in tents outside the town. Probably they obeyed that order the more willingly because most of the public buildings and many of the private houses were wrecked—the result of the Japanese bombardments. At any rate they went under canvas and lived at the expense of the Russians who had commandeered everything.

Sometimes the dry staleness of their meals induced them to dine at the Oriental Hotel. Dinner cost anything between $18 and $20 ahead, so they were living at the rate of some millions a year while they dined.

Constant alarms were the rule at Port Arthur. Every other day a few unhappy wretches who looked like Japanese, and may have been Japanese, were marched out to execution, charged with being spies, and their heads were speedily sliced off. The Russians seemed to live in continual fear that they were speaking to spies. At night the Japanese torpedo boats dodged about outside the harbor, laying mines and generally keeping the Russians lively. Food had risen to enormous prices, the comforts of life had disappeared, and indeed, life had become intolerable to the non-combatant.

### ESCAPING FROM PORT ARTHUR.

About three weeks ago the refugee now in Singapore met the skipper of a collier who had got permission to leave Port Arthur. He was smuggled aboard and managed to get clear of the fortress, and made tracks for Singapore. He states that the Russian fleet at Port Arthur is in a terrible plight. The Retvisan lies embedded on the mud and is used as a fort—some day a strong wind will shift her from the mud and she will sink to the bottom. The Askold is a mass of patches. The Tsarevitch is also patched up, though how firmly it is difficult to say. There are four or five cruisers in fair condition and about eight torpedo destroyers.

### THE CZAR'S CHAGRIN.

But the greatest chagrin to the Russian mind is the failure of their much-vaunted fleet. Our informant states that the Czar had sent several stinging messages to the officers of the fleet.

"You have disgraced my fleet," the Emperor said in one message. "You have made my navy the laughing-stock of Europe. You are a disgrace to Russia and to your uniform; you make us weep with vexation."

The Russian naval officers are not enjoying themselves at Port Arthur.—Singapore Times.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded June 20.

Kauku Kaaha to Benj H Brown; D; pc land and bldgs, Puueo, Hilo; $5, etc. B 261, p 168. Dated May 24, 1901.

Jacob Kaulaa and wf to John Nevin; M; int in Kul 43, Kukiula, Koloa, Kauai; $172. Dated May 31, 1904.

J Nevin to J I Silva; PA; general powers. Dated June 18, 1904.

John N. Kukilahu to Wm B Rice; D; R P 6428, Kul 5669, 5839, 9346, Kalauao, Ewa, Oahu; $1, etc. B 261, p 169. Dated Mar 23, 1903.

David M Lonohiwa et al to Paauhau Sugar Co; L; por Gr 2464, Weha, Kul 8280B, Paauhau, Hamakua, Hawaii; 10 yrs at $205 per yr. B 257, p 363. Dated June 6, 1904.

J P Keola Paukealani to Anna K Paukealani; D; R P 915, Kul 2824, Pahipahilua, Aps 1 and 2 of R P 1329, Pahipahilua, etc, Koolauloa, Oahu; $10. B 261, p 170. Dated June 18, 1904.

Vicente A Camara and wf to Jacinto C Pacheco Jr; D; 1 share in hui land, Holualoa, N Kona, Hawaii; $65. Dated June 13, 1904.

J Lauaha and wf to Joseph Lauaha; D; real and personal property in Ter of Hawaii; $50. Dated June 13, 1904.

[illegible]

H C Carter to Abigail K C Parker; D; pors Kuls 2072 and 1285, Ap 1 and bldgs, Dowsett lane, Honolulu; $1, etc. Dated June 18, 1904.

Henry Pang Sing to L Akana; D; Gr 4565, Puukapu, S Kohala, Hawaii; $1,500. Dated June 16, 1904.

Henry Pang Sing to L Akana; D; Gr 4565, Puukapu, S Kohala, Hawaii; $1,500. Dated June 16, 1904.

Wong Chong to Yim Kow Kong et al; BS; int in leasehold, etc, in business of Hop Lee Co, Kaneohe, Koolaupoko, Oahu; $800. Dated Mar 15, 1904.

Chas Copp Sr et al to Maui Agr Co; L; R W 20 ft wide across por Gr 2701, Pauwela, Hamakualoa, Maui; 45 yrs at $100 pr yr. Dated Apr 30, 1904.

Philip Peck to Emalea Staples; Rel; por Kul 4786, Scott St, Hilo; $500. Dated June 15, 1904.

Emalea Staples and hsb to Bertha Peck; D; por Kul 4786, Scott St, Hilo; $5 and mtg $500. Dated June 14, 1904.

Est Jas G Hayselden by tr to J P Kina et al; Rel; 2 78-100 acres land, Kalihi, Honolulu; $275. Dated Feb 2, 1902.

[illegible]

Patrick F Ryan and wf to John Kelly; D; por Gr 3663, cor Rose and Middle Sts, Honolulu; $500. Dated June 18, 1904.

John Kelly to Diana M Ryan et al; D; por Gr 3663, cor Rose and Middle Sts, Honolulu; $500. Dated June 20, 1904.

Kan Hin to Wahinekapu; D; ½ int in pc land, Kalaukanalou, Waihee, Maui; $200. Dated May 26, 1904.

Recorded June 21.

Wahinekapu to Kan Hin et al; L; por R P 4103, Malaukanaloa, Waihee, Maui; 9 yrs at $50 per yr. Dated June 13, 1904.

Allen & Robinson Ltd to Hawaii Land & Imp Co Ltd; AM; mtg J A Allen on lots 15, 16, 17, blk 10, Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu; $200. Dated June 15, 1904.

Chas R Juen tr and wf to H A Juen; D; blks A and B of R P 2576, Kaluaolohe tract, 55-100 acre of R P 177, Beretania St, Honolulu; $10, etc. Dated Apr 27, 1904.

Chas R Juen and wf to H A Juen; D; lots 13 and 14, blk 10A, Kapahulu tract; lots 15 and 16, blk G, Kapiolani Park Adtn; $10, etc. Dated Apr 27, 1904.

Manuel G Santos and wf to Evaline G Serrao; M; lots 3 and 6, blk B, Villa Franca Adtn, Hilo; $1,000. Dated Aug 26, 1903.

Annie L Roe and hsb to Jas Love et al by tr; M; lots 5, 6 and 7 of por R Ps 6303 and 3923, Ap 2, and bldgs, Waikiki Rd, Honolulu; $2,500. Dated June 14, 1904.

Choy Woon to Toy Kat Boon; BS; store bldg, goods, furniture, etc, cor King St and Waikiki Rd, Honolulu; $300. Dated May 6, 1904.

Est R W Holt et al to Annie K Holt; L; 8 acres land, Makaha, Waianae, Oahu; 30 yrs at $50 per yr. Dated Jan 1, 1901.

Annie K Lewis to Cecil Brown; PA; special powers. Dated June 17, 1904.

J D Lewis and wf to S W Wilcox; M; lots 2, 3, 4, 7, 13 and 14, Waikiki Rd, Honolulu; $1,000. Dated June 21, 1904.

FILED FOR RECORD JUNE 17.

First Natl Bank of Wailuku—Emily Wilkins ........ Rel

Emily Wilkins and hsb—M J Moura .. D

C W Booth—Chas S Desky ...... Par Rel

Bishop & Co—Chas S Desky .... Par Rel

von Hamm-Young Co Ltd—Hop Tuck Wai Co ........ Rel

Hana W Kukahaoa—Pioneer Mill Co Ltd ........ L

Tseung Kee—Wing Duck Chong .... CM

Lee Chu tr—Wm R Castle ........ PA

FILED FOR RECORD JUNE 18.

M Aona by atty of mtgee—Abigail K C Parker ........ Affdt Fcl

G W Kahanaupo—Mele Keawe ...... D

S K Kupihea by atty of mtgee—H N Castle ........ Affdt Fcl

C Y Aiona—C Apoi ........ PA

M Tomita—U Tagawa ........ BS

T O Mitchell—Jno Fitzgerald .... Ad Scy

Paahao and hsb—Saml K Paahao .... D

Mele Keawe—B N Kahalepuna ...... PA

FILED FOR RECORD JUNE 20.

Kauku Kaaha—Benj H Brown ........ D

Jacob Kaulaa and wf—John Nevin ... M

J Nevin—J I Silva ........ PA

John N Kukilahu—Wm B Rice ....... D

D M Lonohiwa et al—Paauhau Sgr Pltn Co ........ L

RECORDED JUNE 14.

Bishop & Co to Chas S Desky; Par Rel; 5375 sq ft land, Pacific Heights tract, Honolulu; $25. Dated June 10, 1904.

A N Campbell tr to Henry Maui tr; AM; mtg D Pohakahi on lot 28 and bldgs, Palama tract, Honolulu; $292.20. Dated June 13, 1904.

H Naiapaakai et al to Kohala Land Co Ltd; D; int in Gr 2776, Ainakea, N Kohala, Hawaii; $171.44. Dated Nov 7, 1903.

Amalie von Graevemeyer and hsb to F A Schaefer; D; por Ap 1, R P 1221 and Ap 1, R P 7577, cor Nuuanu and Wyllie Sts, Honolulu; $5,000. Dated June 14, 1904.

RECORDED JUNE 15.

Mary E Foster by tr to Mary E Foster; D; R Ps 1287 and 1289, Punaluu, Koolauloa; R P 188, Waikane, Koolaupoko, Oahu; $1, etc. Dated June 14, 1904.

W C Akona to C Ahuna; L; Ahuna store premises, bldgs, etc, Kainaliu, N Kona, Hawaii; 10 yrs at $150 per yr. Dated Apr 7, 1902.

C Ahuna & Co by assignee to Chang Kee; AL; Ahuna store premises, Kainaliu, N Kona, Hawaii; $50. Dated Mar 10, 1904.

John D Holt Jr by mtgee to August Dreier; Forc Affdt; pc land, cor Queen and Richards Sts; por R P 1766, Kul 3272, Fort St; Honolulu. Dated June 14, 1904.

John D Holt Jr by mtgee to H Focke; D; pc land and bldgs, cor Queen and Richards Sts; por R P 1766, Kul 3272 and bldgs, Fort St, Honolulu; $8,800. Dated June 14, 1904.

H Focke and wf to August Dreier; D; pc land and bldgs, cor Queen and Richards Sts, por R P 1766, Kul 3272 and bldgs, Fort St; Honolulu; $1, etc. Dated June 14, 1904.

Chas S Desky to Mrs Mary Holden; D; por Kul 85 Kaimuohena, Honolulu; $375. Dated June 14, 1904.

Kahuhu Baker to Nellie Oana; D; pc land, Kuhua, Lahaina, Maui; $1, etc. Dated Oct 7, 1903.

Kahuhu Baker to Nellie Oana; D; Kul 8849, Kuhuaiki, Lahaina, Maui; $1, etc. Dated May 11, 1904.

Vincent Fernandez and wf by atty of mtgee to Est W C Lunalilo; Forc Affdt; 2 pcs land, Kalihi road, Honolulu. Dated June 14, 1904.

Henry Smith and wf to Est S C Allen; M; ¼ Ahup Koholalele, Hamakua, Hawaii; $3,600. Dated June 14, 1904.

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## COURT NOTICES

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of W. E. H. Deverill of Hanalei, Kauai—Order for Notice of Hearing Petition for Probate of Will.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of W. E. H. Deverill, deceased, having on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1904, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Sarah B. Deverill, having been filed by herself.

It is hereby ordered, that Thursday, the 4th day of August, A. D. 1904, at ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the court room of said court, at Lihue, Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application.

It is further ordered, that notice thereof be given, by publication, once a week for four successive weeks, in the Hawaiian Gazette and the Kuokoa newspapers published in Honolulu, the last publication to be not less than ten days previous to the time therein appointed for hearing.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, June 24, 1904.

By the Court:

(Signed) JNO. A. PALMER, Clerk.

2602—June 28; July, 5, 12, 19.

## FORECLOSURES.

MORTGAGEES' NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, mortgagees named in that certain mortgage made by Ah Fat of Kohala, Island of Hawaii, and Ting She Ah You to Tong Wing Wai, Tong Sing Yee, San Wai Tai and Tam But San, co-partners under the firm name of Wing Wo Chan & Co., dated September 23, A. D. 1901, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances at Honolulu in book 227 on pages 155 and 156, intend, in pursuance of the power of sale therein contained, to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of the principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the real property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on Saturday, July 30, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

The real property conveyed by said mortgage and which will be sold as aforesaid, is as follows:

1. All that parcel of land situate at Kauhuhu, Kohala, Island of Hawaii, being a portion of R. P. 6292 L. C. A. 10575 to Olonoheana and described in deed of Alapai to Akona dated November twenty-fifth, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances in book 92 at page 262.

2. All that parcel of land situate at Kauhuhu, Kohala, Island of Hawaii, being a portion of R. P. 6292 L. C. A. 10575 to Olonoheana and described in deed of Georgi Kaomea to Ah Kona dated January sixteenth, A. D. 1889, and recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances in book 111 at page 205.

Terms of sale: Cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

Dated at Honolulu, June 28, A. D. 1904.

TONG WING WAI,
TONG SING YEE,
SAN WAI TAI,
TAM BUT SAN,
Co-partners under the firm name of Wing Wo Chan & Co.,
Mortgagees.

Lyle A. Dickey, 39 S. King street, Honolulu, Attorney for Mortgagees.

2602—June 28, July 5, 12, 19, 26.

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